

# SUPER<sup>®</sup>

## SUPER<sup>®</sup>X7SPT-DF-D525

Revision 1.0

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Manual Revision 1.0

Release Date: February 22, 2011

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## Preface

### About This Manual

This manual is written for system integrators, PC technicians and knowledgeable PC users. It provides information for the installation and use of the **SUPER** X7SPT-DF-D525 motherboard. This product is intended to be professionally installed and serviced by a technician.

### About This Motherboard

The X7SPT-DF-D525 motherboard is a uni-processor twin motherboard. Featuring two nodes on the same board, it is a great choice for system builders who need more computing power in the same space required for most single node solutions.

Each node of the X7SPT-DF-D525 is equipped with the Intel ATOM D525 (Dual Core, 1.8GHz, 13W) processor and offer several configuration choices, including memory up to 4GB (non-ECC SO-DIMM), up to 3 SATA ports, an on-board VGA, and up to 4 USB 2.0 ports.

### Manual Organization

**Chapter 1** describes the features, specifications and performance of the mainboard and provides detailed information about the chipset.

**Chapter 2** provides hardware installation instructions. Read this chapter when installing the processor, memory modules and other hardware components into the system. If you encounter any problems, see **Chapter 3**, which describes troubleshooting procedures for video, memory and system setup stored in the CMOS.

**Chapter 4** includes an introduction to the BIOS and provides detailed information on running the CMOS Setup utility.

**Appendix A** provides BIOS Error Beep Codes.

**Appendix B** lists Driver Installation Instructions.

## Conventions Used in the Manual:

Special attention should be given to the following symbols for proper installation and to prevent damage done to the components or injury to yourself:



**Danger/Caution:** Instructions to be strictly followed to prevent catastrophic system failure or to avoid bodily injury



**Warning:** Critical information to prevent damage to the components or data loss.



**Important:** Important information given to ensure proper system installation or to relay safety precautions.



**Note:** Additional Information given to differentiate various models or provides information for correct system setup.

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## Notes

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### 1-1 Overview

#### Checklist

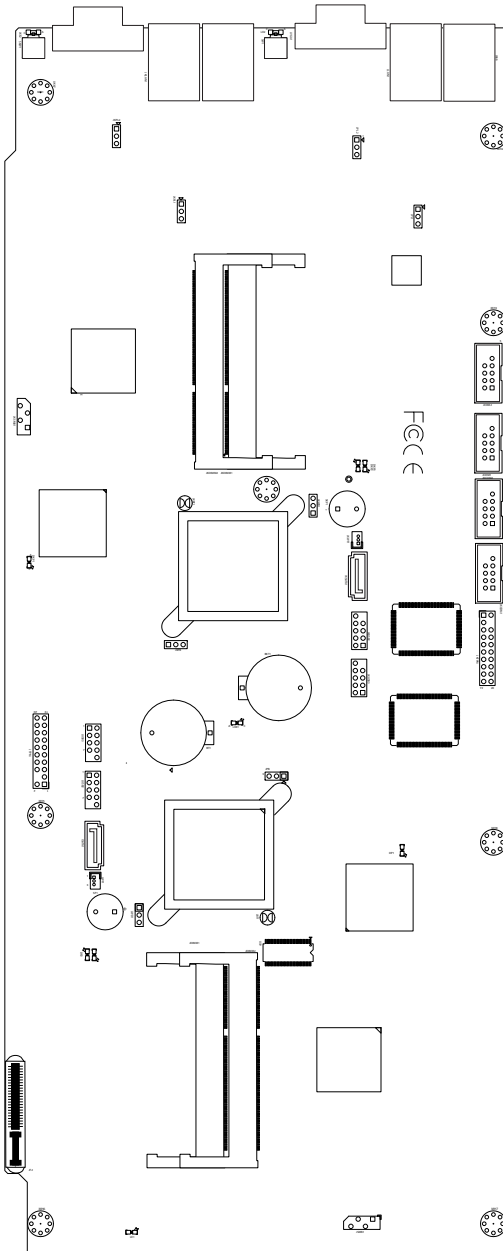
Congratulations on purchasing your computer motherboard from an acknowledged leader in the industry. Supermicro boards are designed with the utmost attention to detail to provide you with the highest standards in quality and performance. Please check with the system's manual that all the parts have been included. If anything listed is damaged or missing, contact your retailer.

## SUPER<sup>®</sup> X7SPT-DF-D525 Image



**Note:** All graphics shown in this manual were based upon the latest PCB Revision available at the time of publishing of the manual. The motherboard you've received may or may not look exactly the same as the graphics shown in this manual.

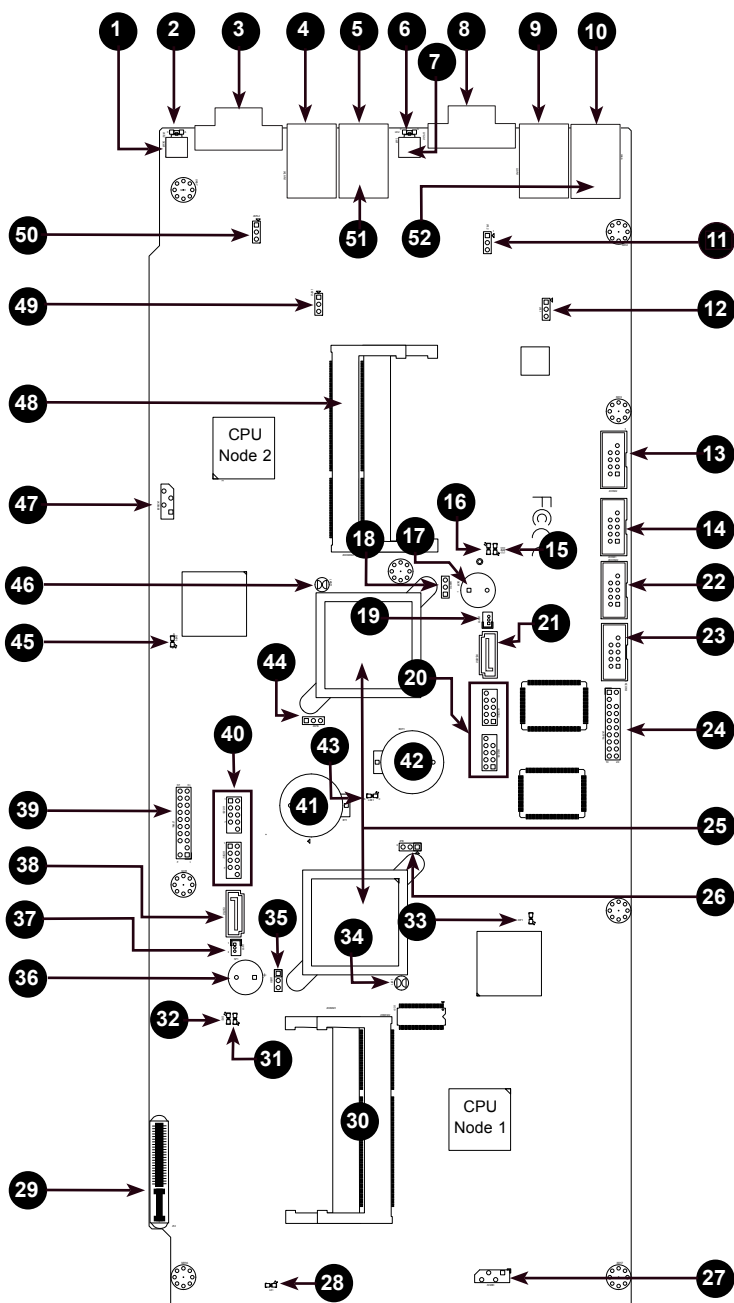
## Motherboard Layout



### **Important Notes**

- Jumpers not indicated are for testing only.
- See Chapter 2 for detailed information on jumpers, I/O ports and JF1 front panel connections.
- "■" indicates the location of "Pin 1".

## Quick Reference





### Ports and Connectors

**\*NOTE: All jumpers, connectors, LEDs with "K" in the name are for Node 2.**

**The rest are for Node 1 or shared between the two.**

| Number | Connectors*                   | Description   |
|--------|-------------------------------|---|
| 3, 8   | JKVGA1, JVGA1                 | Video/Graphics Connector                              |
| 4, 9   | JKLAN1/JKLAN2,<br>JLAN1/JLAN2 | RJ45 Connector for LAN1 and LAN2                      |
| 5, 10  | JK666, J666 (top)             | IPMI Dedicated LAN                                    |
| 13, 22 | JCOM2, JKCOM2                 | Internal Serial Port (COM2)                           |
| 14, 23 | JCOM1, JKCOM1                 | Internal Serial Port (COM1)                           |
| 17, 36 | SKP1, SP1                     | Onboard Speaker                                       |
| 24, 39 | JKTPM, JTPM                   | TPM Header  |
| 25     | U1/UK2                        | ICH9  |
| 27, 47 | JSMB1, JKSMB1                 | System Management Bus header                          |
| 30     | JDIMM1, JDIMM2                | SO-DIMM Slots (Node 1)                                |
| 48     | JKDIMM1, JKDIMM2              | SO-DIMM Slots (Node 2)                                |
| 29     | JF2                           | Hot Plug Connector                                    |
| 19, 37 | JKWF1, JWF1                   | SATA Disk on Module (DOM) Power                       |
| 21, 38 | IKSATA1, ISATA1               | SATA 1 Connector                                      |
| 20, 40 | JKUSB2/JKUSB3,<br>JUSB3/JUSB2 | USB Headers   |
| 41, 42 | BT1, BKT1                     | Onboard Battery                                       |
| 51, 52 | J666, JK666 (bottom)          | Back Panel USB 2.0 Ports (JUSB0/JUSB1, JKUSB0/JKUSB1) |

### LED Indicators

| Number | LED*      | Description       | Color/State                 | Status                                  |
|--------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 2, 6   | LKE2, LE2 | Unit ID LED       | Blue: Solid On              | UID On                                  |
| 28, 43 | LE1, LKE1 | 3.3V Dual LED     | Green: Solid On             | PWR On                                  |
| 16, 31 | DKP2, DP2 | Power LED         | Green: Solid or<br>Blinking | Solid On: Power On<br>Blinking: Suspend |
| 15, 32 | DKP3, DP3 | SATA LED          | Green: Blinking             | SATA Drive Activity                     |
| 45, 33 | DKP1, DP1 | BMC Heartbeat LED | Green: Blinking             | BMC is active                           |

**Jumper Descriptions**

| <b>Number</b> | <b>Jumper*</b> | <b>Description</b>   | <b>Default Setting</b>                           |
|---------------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| 1, 7          | SKW1, SW1      | Unit ID Switch       | <b>Open</b>                                      |
| 11, 50        | JPL2, JKPL2    | LAN2 Enable/Disable  | Pins 1-2 (Enabled)                               |
| 12, 49        | JPL1, JKPL1    | LAN1 Enable/Disable  | Pins 1-2 (Enabled)                               |
| 26, 44        | JPB, JKP B     | BMC Enable/Disable   | <b>Pins 1-2 (Enabled)</b><br>Pins 2-3 (Disabled) |
| 18, 35        | JKWD1,<br>JWD1 | Watch Dog Timer Mode | <b>Pins 1-2 (Default)</b><br>Pins 2-3 (NMI)      |
| 34, 46        | JBT1, JKB T1   | CMOS Clear           | (See Chapter 2)                                  |

## Motherboard Features

### **Special Features**

Twin motherboard with two nodes in one board

### **Processor (Each Node)**

Single Integrated Dual-Core Intel® ATOM™ D525 processor, 1.8 GHz, 13 Watts, 2 x 512KB L2 cache

### **Memory (Each Node)**

- Supports up to 4GB of unbuffered 800MHz Non-ECC DDR3 SODIMMs in 2 sockets (1.5V, 512MB, 1GB, 2GB)

### **Chipset (Each Node)**

- Intel® ICH9R (South Bridge)

### **Integrated Graphics (Shared)**

- Matrox G200eW Graphics Accelerator

### **BIOS**

- 32 Mb AMI BIOS®, SPI Flash BIOS

### **PC Health Monitoring**

- Onboard voltage monitors for CPU Cores, Chipset Voltage, Memory Voltage +1.8V, +3.3V, +5V, +12V, +3.3V standby, +5V standby, VBat
- Tachometer monitoring
- Status monitor for speed control, on/off control
- Temperature monitor for chassis, CPU environments
- CPU thermal trip support
- Supero Doctor III, Watch Dog/NMI

### **Power Configuration**

- ACPI/ACPM Power Management
- Keyboard wake-up from soft off
- Fan auto-off in sleep mode
- Power on mode for AC power recovery

### **I/O Controllers and Ports (Each Node)**

- Built-in ICH9R SATA Controller
- Winbond Super I/O controller 83627DHG-P
- One back panel VGA port
- 1 onboard SATA connector
- 3 SATA ports via Hot-Plug slot (Supports RAID 0/1/5/10)
- Dual 10/100/1000 LAN ports (Intel 82574L)
- One IPMI 2.0 with shared LAN ports
- USB 2.0 ports & headers (USB1~USB6): Two ports on the back panel
- One 20-pin TPM Header
- Optimized for the Supermicro 2U chassis.
- 12VDC Power through Hot-Plug slot
- OEM Options
  - »Two Fast 16550-compatible UART COM Ports (internal headers)
  - »Four USB ports (on two headers)

### **Other**

- Lead free

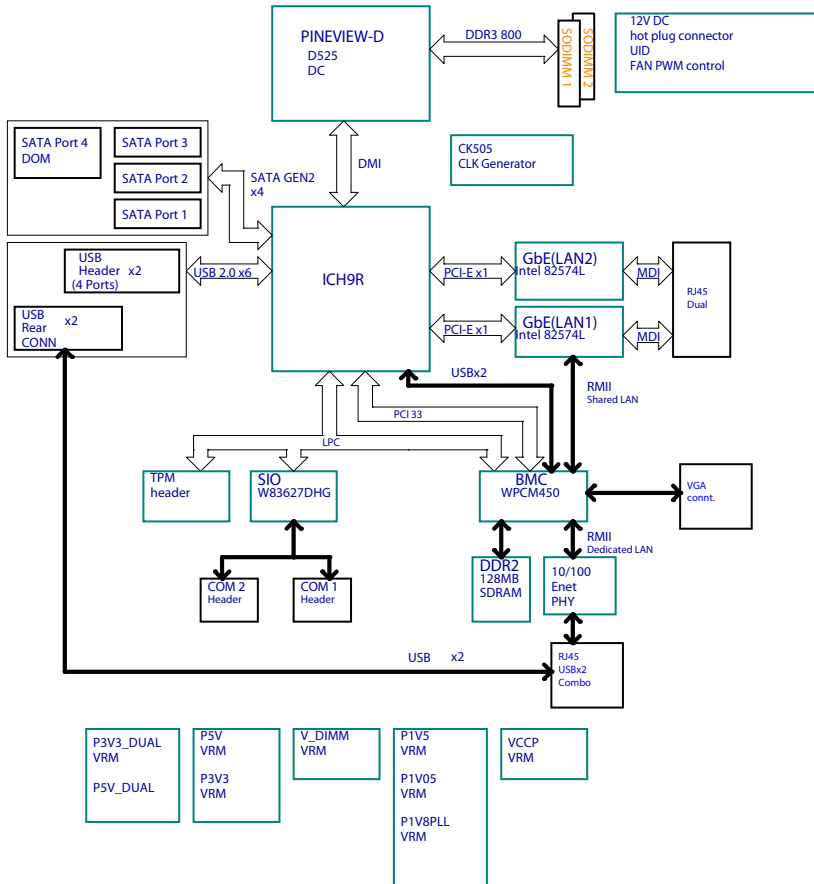
### **CD Utilities**

- BIOS flash upgrade utility, Drivers and utilities for Intel® ICH9R chipset

### **Dimensions**

- 6.8" x 16.4"

## X7SPT-DF-D525 BLOCK DIAGRAM



### X7SPT-DF-D525 Series Block Diagram



**Note:** This is a general block diagram. Please see the Motherboard Features pages for details on the features of the motherboard.

## 1-2 Chipset Overview

### **I/O Controller Hub: ICH9R**

The I/O Controller ICH9R provides the data buffering and interface arbitration required for the system to operate efficiently. It also provides the bandwidth needed for the system to maintain its peak performance. The Direct Media Interface (DMI) provides the connection between the MCH and the ICH9R. The ICH9R supports up to six PCI-Express lanes, six Serial ATA (SATA) ports and twelve USB 2.0 ports. In addition, the ICH9R offers the Intel Matrix Storage Technology which provides various RAID options for data protection and rapid data access. It also supports the next generation of client management through the use of PROActive technology in conjunction with Intel's next generation Gigabit Ethernet controller.

### **Intel ICH9R System Features**

The I/O Controller Hub provides the I/O subsystem with access to the rest of the system. Functions and capabilities include:

- Advanced Power Management
- SMBus 2.0 (I<sup>2</sup>C)
- SST/PECI Fan Speed Control
- SPI Flash
- Low Pin Count (LPC) Interface

## 1-3 PC Health Monitoring

This section describes the PC health monitoring features of the X7SPT-DF-D525. The motherboard has an onboard System Hardware Monitor chip that supports PC health monitoring.

### Recovery from AC Power Loss

BIOS provides a setting for you to determine how the system will respond when AC power is lost and then restored to the system. You can choose for the system to remain powered off (in which case you must hit the power switch to turn it back on) or for it to automatically return to a power on state. See the Power Lost Control setting in the BIOS chapter of this manual to change this setting. The default setting is **Last State**.

### Onboard Voltage Monitoring

The onboard voltage monitor will scan the following voltages continuously: CPU Cores, Chipset Voltage, Memory Voltage (+1.8V), +3.3V, +3.3V standby, +5V, +12V, and Vbat. Once a voltage becomes unstable, it will give a warning or send an error message to the screen. The User can adjust the voltage thresholds to define the sensitivity of the voltage monitor by using SD III.

### Fan Status Monitor with Software

The PC health monitor can check the RPM status of the cooling fans via Supero Doctor III.

### CPU Overheat LED and Control

This feature is available when the user enables the CPU overheat warning function in the BIOS. This allows the user to define an overheat temperature. When this temperature reaches the pre-defined threshold, the CPU thermal trip feature will be activated and it will send a signal to the Speaker LED and, at the same time, the CPU speed will be decreased.

## 1-4 Power Configuration Settings

This section describes features of your motherboard that deal with power and power settings.

### **Slow Blinking LED for Suspend-State Indicator**

When the CPU goes into a suspend state, the chassis power LED will start blinking to indicate that the CPU is in suspend mode. When the user presses any key, the CPU will wake up and the LED will automatically stop blinking and remain on.

### **BIOS Support for USB Keyboard**

If the USB keyboard is the only keyboard in the system, it will function like a normal keyboard during system boot-up.

### **Main Switch Override Mechanism**

When an ATX power supply is used, the power button can function as a system suspend button. When the user presses the power button, the system will enter a SoftOff state. The monitor will be suspended and the hard drive will spin down. Pressing the power button again will cause the whole system to wake up. During the SoftOff state, the ATX power supply provides power to keep the required circuitry in the system "alive." In case the system malfunctions and you want to turn off the power, just press and hold the power button for 4 seconds. The power will turn off and no power will be provided to the motherboard.

## 1-5 Power Supply

As with all computer products, a stable power source is necessary for proper and reliable operation. It is even more important for processors that have high CPU clock rates of 1 GHz and faster.

The SUPER<sup>®</sup> X7SPT-DF-D525 accommodates 12V power through its Hot-Plug port.



## 1-6 Super I/O

The Super I/O provides two high-speed, 16550 compatible serial communication ports (UARTs). Each UART includes a 16-byte send/receive FIFO, a programmable baud rate generator, complete modem control capability and a processor interrupt system. Both UARTs provide legacy speed with baud rate of up to 115.2 Kbps as well as an advanced speed with baud rates of 250 K, 500 K, or 1 Mb/s, which support higher speed modems.

The Super I/O provides functions that comply with ACPI (Advanced Configuration and Power Interface), which includes support of legacy and ACPI power management through a SMI or SCI function pin. It also features auto power management to reduce power consumption.

## 1-7 Overview of the Nuvoton BMC Controller

The Nuvoton<sup>SM</sup> Baseboard Management Controller (BMC), supports the 2D/VGA-compatible Graphics Core with the PCI interface, Virtual Media, and Keyboard/Video/Mouse (KVM) Redirection modules.

The Nuvoton BMC interfaces with the host system via a PCI interface to communicate with the graphics core. It supports USB 2.0 and 1.1 for remote keyboard/mouse/virtual media emulation. It also provides LPC interface to control Super I/O functions and is connected to the network via an external Ethernet PHY module. It also communicates with onboard components via six SMBus interfaces, fan control, Platform Environment Control Interface (PECI) buses, and General Purpose I/O (T-SGPIO) ports.

The Nuvoton WPCM450 (Manufacturer P/N WPCM450RA0BX) has all the features as described above plus IPMI 2.0 support. This particular chip is installed on the X7SPT-DF-D525 motherboard model.



**Note:** Please refer to the Embedded IPMI User's Guide posted on our website at <http://www.supermicro.com/support/manuals/>. You may also find information about IPMI by visiting Intel's website at <http://www.intel.com/design/servers/ipmi/>

## 1-8 Node Hot-Swapping

The X7SPT-DF-D525 supports cable-free node hot-swapping when installed in a Supremicro 2U Twin<sup>2</sup> Server chassis together with the cable-free hot-swap adapter (both sold separately). Node hot-swapping enables the user to replace a motherboard in a multi-node server without powering down the entire system. However, cable-free node hot-swapping allows node hot-swapping without the tedious task of unplugging and plugging back all the supporting cables between the chassis and motherboard. This is done by mounting the motherboard on a tray and attaching the tray's adapter to the motherboard. The adapter has a connector on its end that plugs into the server's backplane. This serves as the connection between the motherboard and all the components mounted in the chassis. Thus the term 'cable-free'. It also enables the motherboard to easily slide in and out of the chassis for easy maintenance. See the figure below for more information.

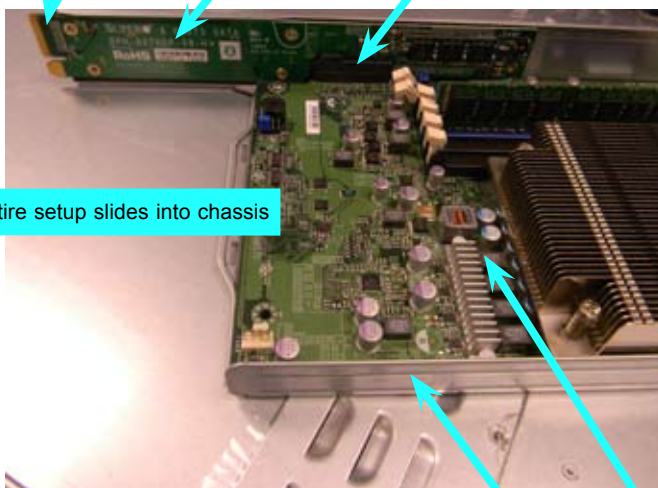
**Connector on the Adapter's end.**

**Cable-Free Node Hot-Swap Adapter.**

**An Adapter is attached to the motherboard.**

This connects the SATA drive, System Power, etc between the motherboard and the chassis.

**The entire setup slides into chassis**



The entire module slides into the chassis and the adapter's connector engages with the socket on the chassis' back-plane.

**Motherboard**

**Adapter Tray**

**Note:** The image is for illustration purposes only and is not the same motherboard described in the manual.

## Chapter 2

### Installation

#### 2-1 Static-Sensitive Devices



Electrostatic-Discharge (ESD) can damage electronic components. To prevent damage to your system board, it is important to handle it very carefully. The following measures are generally sufficient to protect your equipment from ESD.



#### Precautions

- Use a grounded wrist strap designed to prevent static discharge.
- Touch a grounded metal object before removing the board from the antistatic bag.
- Handle the board by its edges only; do not touch its components, peripheral chips, memory modules or gold contacts.
- When handling chips or modules, avoid touching their pins.
- Put the motherboard and peripherals back into their antistatic bags when not in use.
- For grounding purposes, make sure your computer chassis provides excellent conductivity between the power supply, the case, the mounting fasteners and the motherboard.
- Use only the correct type of onboard CMOS battery. Do not install the onboard upside down battery to avoid possible explosion.

#### Unpacking

The motherboard is shipped in antistatic packaging to avoid static damage. When unpacking the board, make sure the person handling it is static protected.

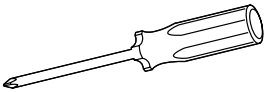
## 2-2 Motherboard Installation

All motherboards have standard mounting holes to fit different types of chassis. Make sure that the locations of all the mounting holes for both motherboard and chassis match. Although a chassis may have both plastic and metal mounting fasteners, metal ones are highly recommended because they ground the motherboard to the chassis. Make sure that the metal standoffs click in or are screwed in tightly. Then use a screwdriver to secure the motherboard onto the motherboard tray.



**Caution:** Some components are very close to the mounting holes. Please take precautionary measures to prevent damage to these components when installing the motherboard to the chassis.

### Tools Needed



Philips Screwdriver



Pan head screws (7 pieces)



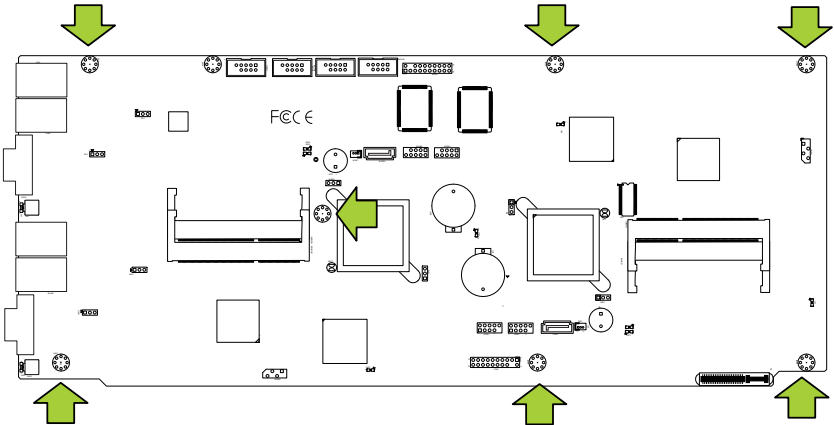
Stand Offs (7 pieces)  
(Only if needed)



**Note:** The above items are not provided with this motherboard.

### Location of Mounting Holes

There are seven (7) mounting holes on the X7SPT-DF-D525 motherboard.





**Caution:** To avoid damaging the motherboard and its components, please do not use a force greater than 8 lb/inch on each mounting screw during motherboard installation.

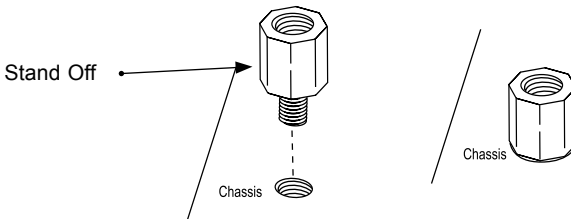
### Installation Instructions

**1**

Locate the mounting holes on the motherboard. Refer to the layout on the previous page for mounting hole locations.

**2**

Locate the matching mounting holes on the chassis. Install standoffs in the chassis as needed. Align the mounting holes on the motherboard against the mounting holes on the chassis.

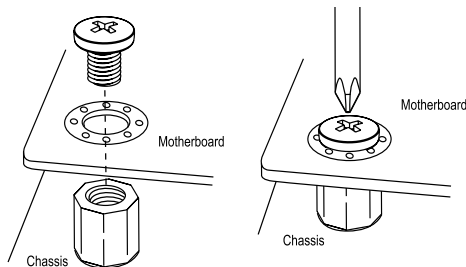


**3**

Install the motherboard into the chassis carefully to avoid damage to motherboard components.

**4**

Insert a Pan head #6 screw into a mounting hole on the motherboard and its matching mounting hole on the chassis, using the Philips screwdriver.



**5**

Repeat Step 4 to insert #6 screws to all mounting holes.

**6**

Make sure that the motherboard is securely placed on the chassis.

## 2-3 System Memory



### CAUTION

Exercise extreme care when installing or removing DIMM modules to prevent any possible damage.



**Note:** Check the Supramicro website for a list of memory modules that have been validated with the X7SPT-DF-D525 motherboard.

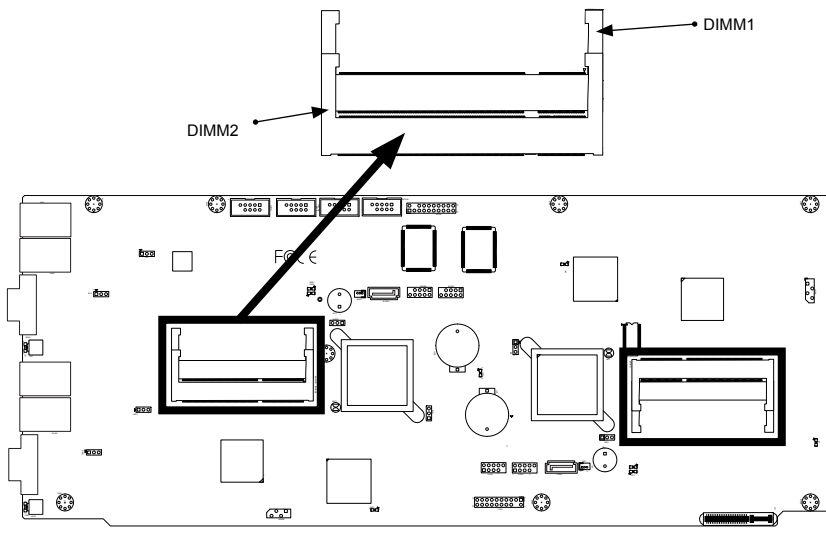
### How to Install SO DIMMs

1. Insert the desired number of SO DIMMs into the memory slots, starting with DIMM1, then DIMM2. Pay attention to the notch along the bottom of the module to prevent incorrect DIMM module installation.
2. Insert each DIMM module at an angle vertically and snap it into place. Repeat step 1 to install DIMM2 if needed. See instructions on the next page.

### Memory Support

There are two nodes on the X7SPT-DF-D525. Each node supports up to 4GB of unbuffered Non-ECC DDR3 SODIMMs (800MHz in 2 SO DIMM slots.) Populating these DIMM slots with a pair of memory modules of the same type and same size will result in interleaved memory, which will improve memory performance.

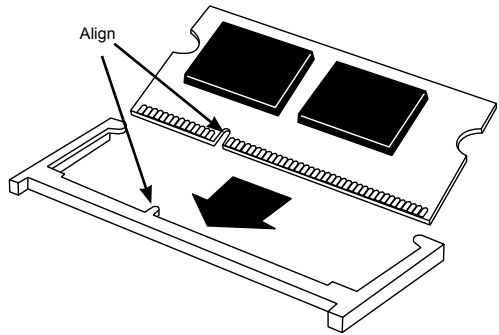
### Installing and Removing DIMMs



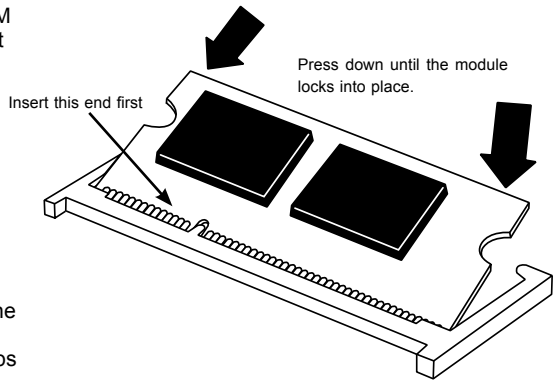
## The SO DIMM Socket

**1**

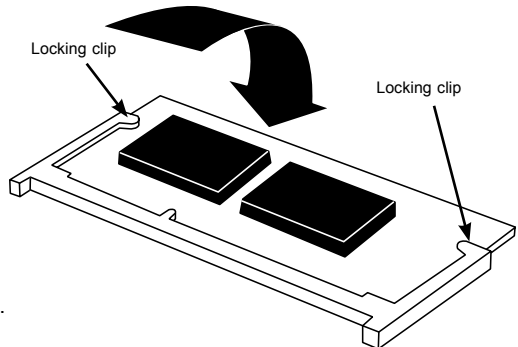
Position the SO DIMM module's bottom key so it aligns with the receptive point on the slot.

**2**

Insert the SO DIMM module vertically at about a 45 degree angle.

**3**

Press down until the module locks into place. The side clips will automatically secure the SO DIMM module, locking it into place.

**4**

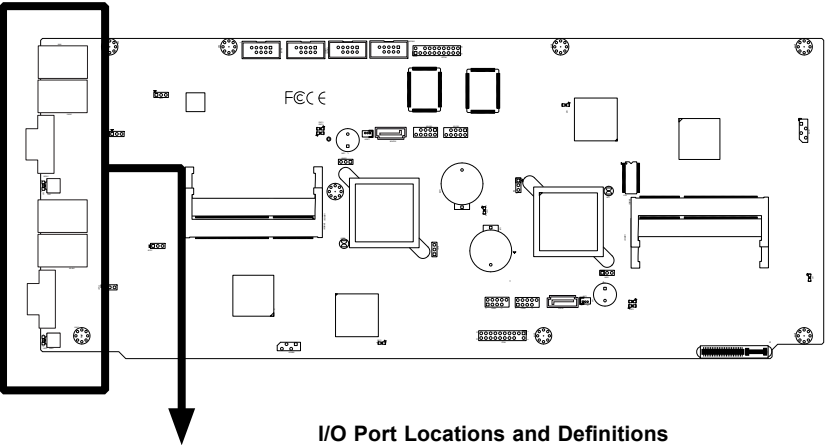
### To Remove:

Use your thumbs to gently push the side clips near both ends away from the module. This should release it from the slot. Pull the SO DIMM module upwards.

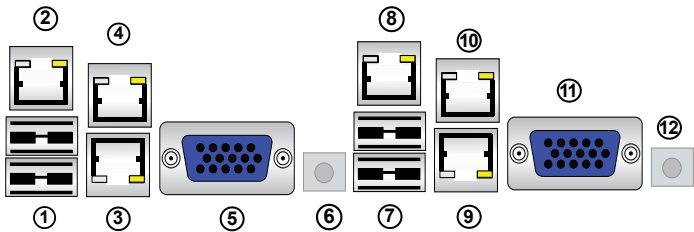
## 2-4 Back Panel I/O Ports & Switches

The I/O ports are color coded in conformance with the PC 99 specification. See the figure below for the colors and locations of the various I/O ports.

### Back Panel Connectors and I/O Ports



I/O Port Locations and Definitions



Node 1

|                          |
|--------------------------|
| 1. USB0/USB1             |
| 2. IPMI LAN (OEM Option) |
| 3. LAN1 Port             |
| 4. LAN2 Port             |
| 5. VGA Port              |
| 6. Unit ID Switch        |

Node 2

|                    |
|--------------------|
| 7. USB0/USB1       |
| 8. IPMI LAN        |
| 9. LAN1 Port       |
| 10. LAN2 Port      |
| 11. VGA Port       |
| 12. Unit ID Switch |

### Back Panel Connectors

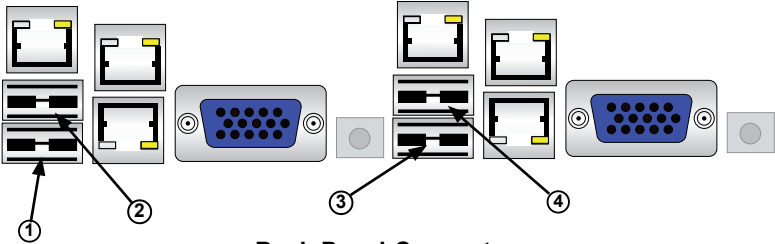
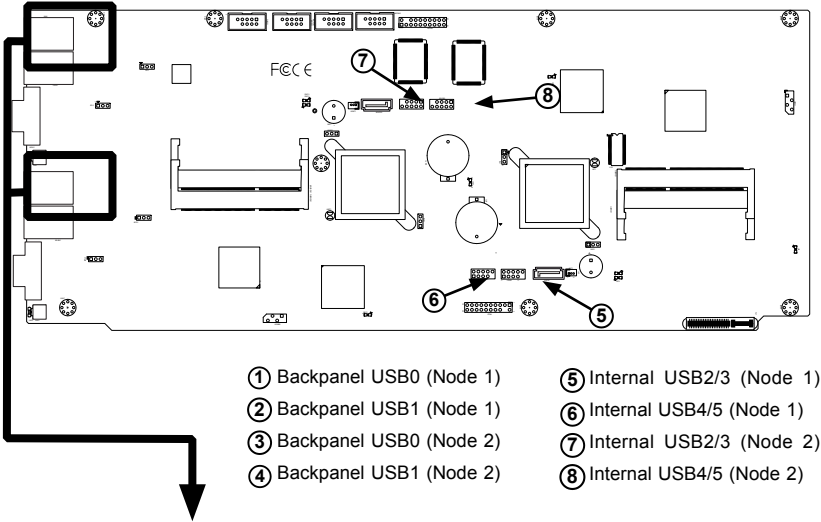


Universal Serial Bus (USB)

For each node: 2 Universal Serial Bus ports (USB0/1) are located on the I/O backpanel. Additionally, two USB headers (USB 2/3, 4/5) are also located on the motherboard to provide front chassis access. (Cables are not included). See the tables on the right for pin definitions.


| Back Panel USB 0/1,<br>Pin Definitions |            |      |            |
|--|------------|------|------------|
| Pin#                                   | Definition | Pin# | Definition |
| 1                                      | +5V        | 5    | +5V        |
| 2                                      | USB_PN     | 6    | USB_PN     |
| 3                                      | USB_PP     | 7    | USB_PP     |
| 4                                      | Ground     | 8    | Ground     |

| Front Panel USB 2/3, USB 4/5<br>Pin Definitions |            |       |            |
|---|------------|-------|------------|
| Pin #   | Definition | Pin # | Definition |
| 1   | +5V        | 6     | +5V        |
| 2   | USB_PN     | 7     | USB_PN     |
| 3   | USB_PP     | 8     | USB_PP     |
| 4   | Ground     | 9     | Ground     |
| 5   | NA         | 10    | Key        |



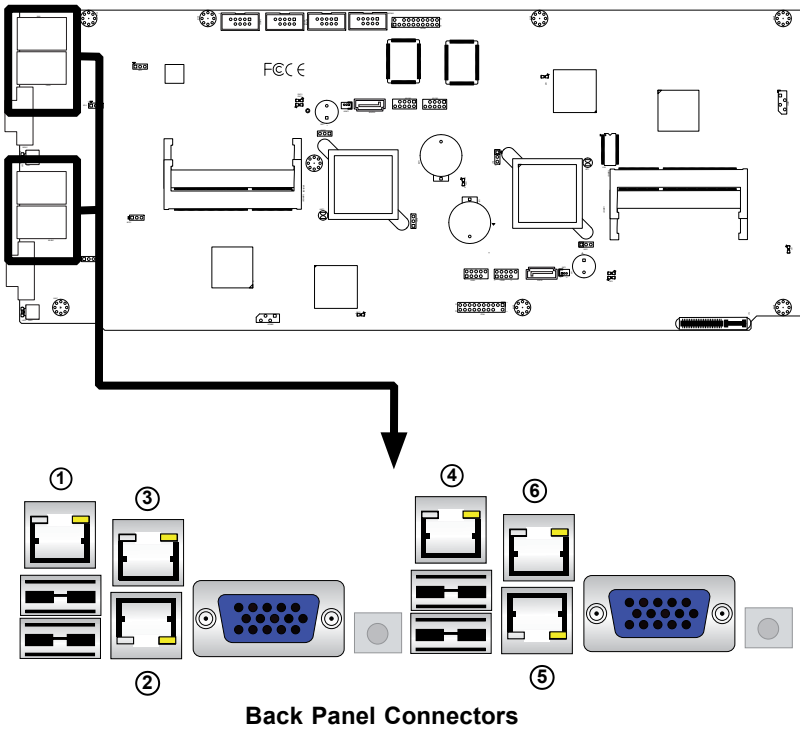
LAN Ports / IPMI

For each node: There are LAN ports located on the I/O back panel. These ports accept RJ45 type cables. There are two Ethernet ports (LAN1 & LAN2) and one IPMI port for each node on the motherboard

 **Note:** Please refer to the LED Indicator Section for LAN LED information.

| RJ45/LAN<br>Pin Definitions |            |       |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------|------------|
| Pin #                       | Definition | Pin # | Definition |
| 1                           | TX_D1+     | 5     | BI_D3-     |
| 2                           | TX_D1-     | 6     | RX_D2-     |
| 3                           | RX_D2+     | 7     | BI_D4+     |
| 4                           | BI_D3+     | 8     | BI_D4-     |

- ①④ IPMI LAN (Node 1, Node 2)
- ②⑤ LAN1 (Node 1, Node 2)
- ③⑥ LAN2 (Node 1, Node 2)



VGA Connector

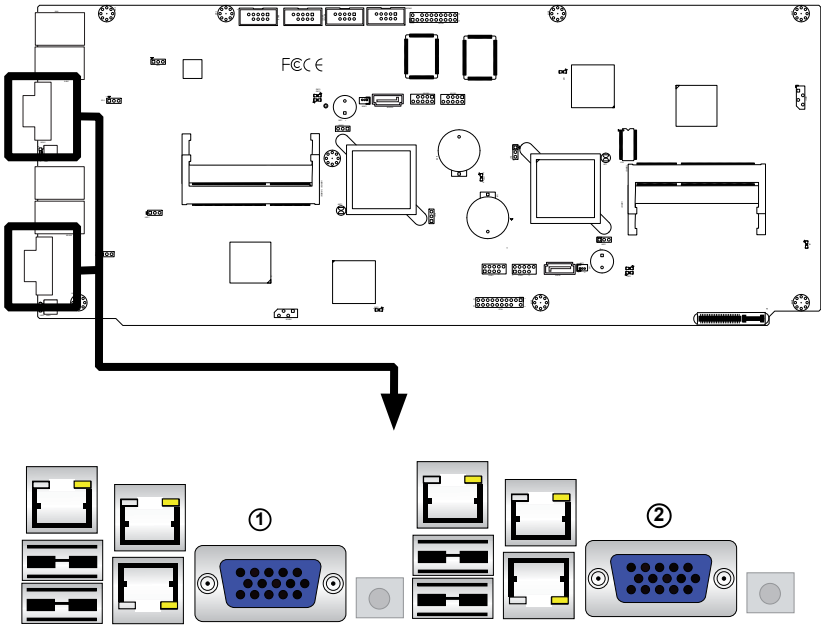
For each node: A VGA connector is located next to the LAN Ports on the I/O back panel. This connector is used to provide video display. Refer to the board layout below for the location.



15-pin VGA Connector

| VGA Port/Connector<br>Pin Definitions |              |       |                        |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------|------------------------|
| Pin #                                 | Definition   | Pin # | Definition             |
| 1                                     | Red Video    | 9     | +5V DC                 |
| 2                                     | Green Video  | 10    | Ground (Vsync, DDC)    |
| 3                                     | Blue Video   | 11    | Reserved               |
| 4                                     | Reserved     | 12    | I <sup>2</sup> C Data  |
| 5                                     | Ground       | 13    | H Sync                 |
| 6                                     | Red Return   | 14    | V Sync                 |
| 7                                     | Green Return | 15    | I <sup>2</sup> C Clock |
| 8                                     | Blue Return  |       |                        |

- ① VGA Port/Connector (Node 1)
- ② VGA Port/Connector (Node 2)

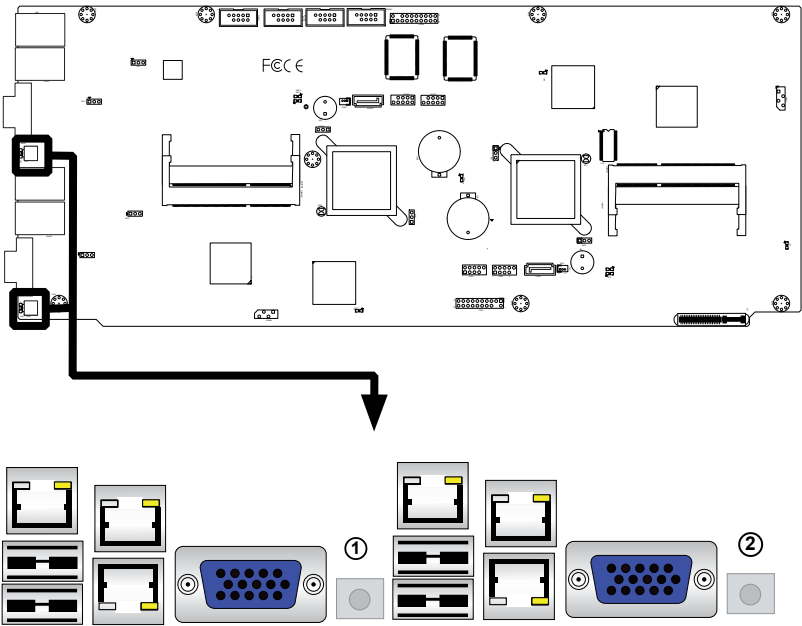


Back Panel Connectors

Rear UID (Unit ID) Switch

The Rear UID Switch is used together with the Front Panel UID LED and Rear UID LED (located next to the UID Switch). The Rear UID Switch makes it easier to identify or 'mark' the unit by turning on both the blue UID LED on the back panel and the UID LED on the front panel simultaneously. It enables the user to locate the system from either side of the chassis when the system is installed for example with several units, to pinpoint which system the user wants to work on.

- ① UID Switch (Node 1)
- ② UID Switch (Node 2)



Back Panel Connectors

## 2-5 Header Connections

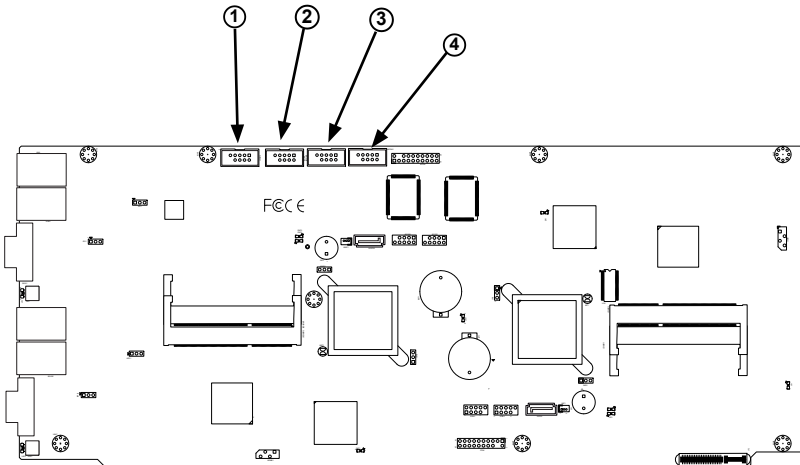
This section provides brief descriptions and pin-out definitions for onboard header connectors. Be sure to use the correct cable for each header or connector.

### Serial Ports (JKCOM/JCOM) - OEM Option

Two internal serial port headers (COM1, COM2) are located on the motherboard for each node. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

| Serial Ports-COM1/COM2/COM3/COM4<br>Pin Definitions |            |       |            |
|---|------------|-------|------------|
| Pin #   | Definition | Pin # | Definition |
| 1   | DCD        | 6     | DSR        |
| 2   | RXD        | 7     | RTS        |
| 3   | TXD        | 8     | CTS        |
| 4   | DTR        | 9     | RI         |
| 5   | Ground     | 10    | N/A        |

- ① JCOM2 (Node 1)
- ② JCOM1 (Node 1)
- ③ JKCOM2 (Node 2)
- ④ JKCOM1 (Node 2)

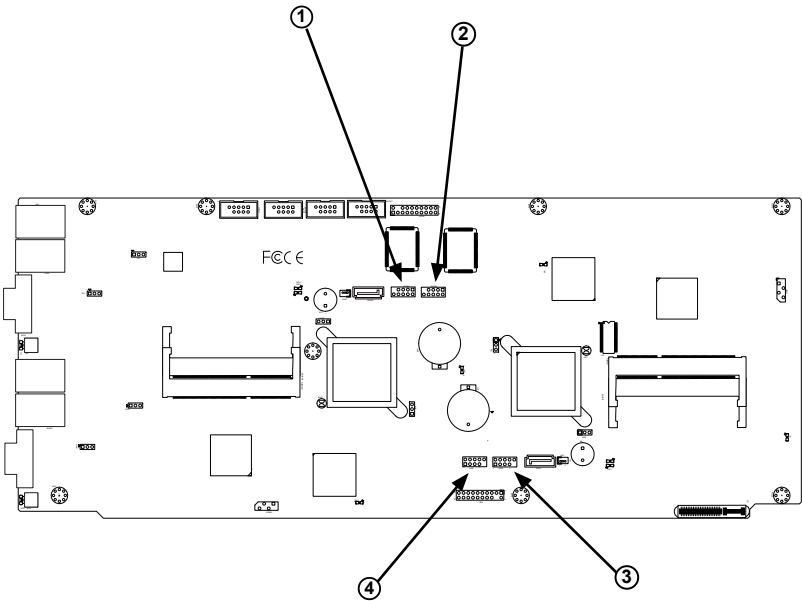


Universal Serial Bus (JUSB/JKUSB)

For each node, there are two USB headers located on the motherboard to provide front chassis access. (Cables are not included). See the tables on the right for pin definitions.

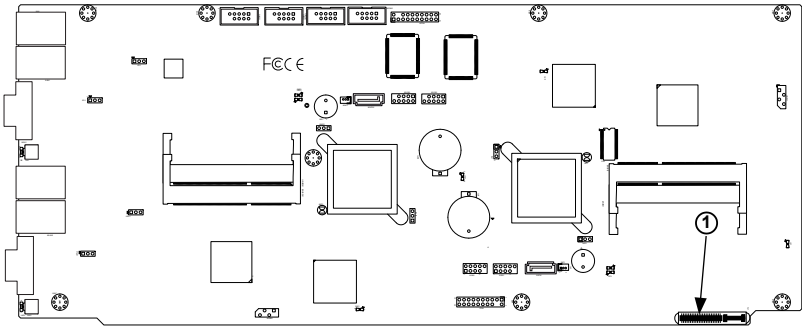
| Front Panel USB 2/3, USB 4/5<br>Pin Definitions |            |       |            |
|---|------------|-------|------------|
| Pin #   | Definition | Pin # | Definition |
| 1   | +5V        | 2     | +5V        |
| 3   | USB_PN     | 4     | USB_PN     |
| 5   | USB_PP     | 6     | USB_PP     |
| 7   | Ground     | 8     | Ground     |
| 9   | NA         | 10    | Key        |

- ① JKUSB2 (Node 2)
- ② JKUSB3 (Node 2)
- ③ JUSB2 (Node 1)
- ④ JUSB3 (Node 1)



**Front Panel Accessible Add-on Card Header (JF2)**

JF2 Add-on card header provides front access to the power supply, Serial ATA and Front Panel Control connections for the motherboard. Plug an Add-On card into this header to use the functions indicated above. This header is designed specifically for this motherboard. Refer to the tables to the right for pin-out definitions.

**① JF2**

Onboard Speaker (JKSP1/SP1)

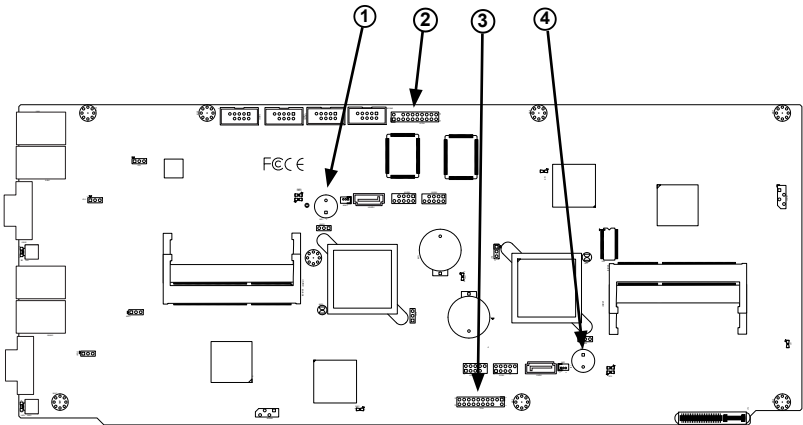
An onboard speaker or buzzer is provided for each node. This device provides audible status messages for the motherboard.

TPM Header (JTPM/JKTPM)

This header is used to connect a Trusted Platform Module (TPM), available from a third-party vendor. A TPM is a security device that allows encryption and authentication of hard drives. It enables the motherboard to deny access if the TPM associated with the hard drive is not installed in the system. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

| Trusted Platform Module Header Pin Definitions |            |       |            |
|--|------------|-------|------------|
| Pin #  | Definition | Pin # | Definition |
| 1  | LCLK       | 2     | GND        |
| 3  | LFRAME     | 4     | No Pin     |
| 5  | LRESET     | 6     | VCC5       |
| 7  | LAD3       | 8     | LAD2       |
| 9  | VCC3       | 10    | LAD1       |
| 11   | LAD0       | 12    | GND        |
| 13   | RSV0       | 14    | RSV1       |
| 15   | SB3V       | 16    | SERIRQ     |
| 17   | GND        | 18    | CLKRUN     |
| 19   | LPCPD      | 20    | RSV2       |

- ① SKP1 (Node 2)
- ② JKTPM (Node 2)
- ③ JTPM (Node 1)
- ④ SP1 (Node 1)





### SMB (JSMB1/JKSMB1)

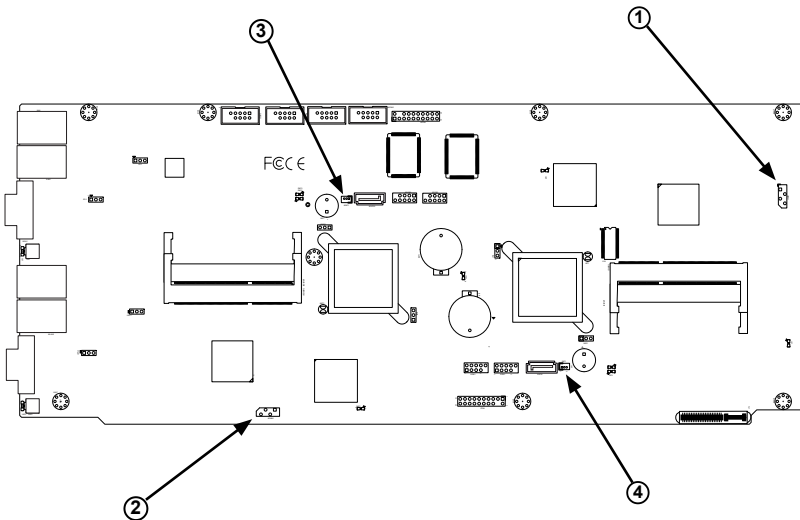
A System Management Bus (SMB) header is located at JSMB1 for Node 1 and JKSMB1 for Node 2. Connect the appropriate cable here to use the SMB I<sup>2</sup>C connection on your system.

| SMB Header<br>Pin Definition |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| Pin#                         | Definition    |
| 1                            | Data          |
| 2                            | Ground        |
| 3                            | Clock         |
| 4                            | No Connection |

### SATA DOM Power - OEM Option

The SATA DOM Power on JWF1 for Node 1 and JKWF1 for Node 2 is used to supply power to SATA Disk-on-Module (DOM) solid-state storage devices.


- ① JSMB1 (Node 1)
- ② JKSMB1 (Node 2)
- ③ JWF1 (Node 1)
- ④ JKWF1 (Node 2)

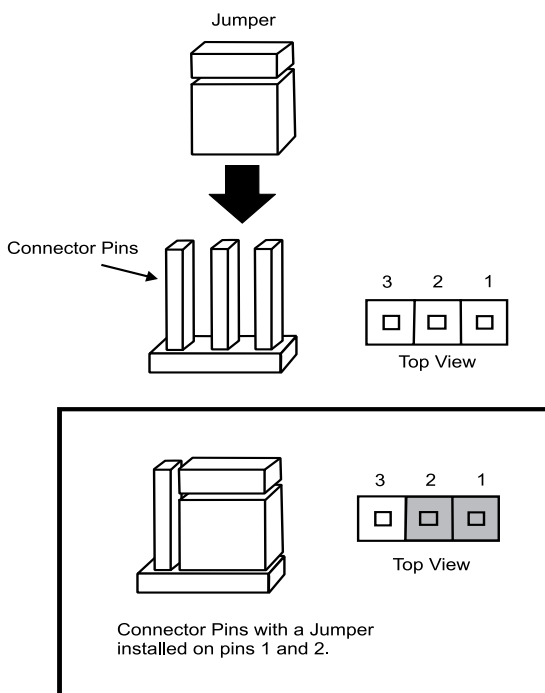


## 2-6 Jumper Settings

### Explanation of Jumpers

To modify the operation of the motherboard, jumpers can be used to choose between optional settings. Jumpers create shorts between two pins to change the function of the connector. Pin 1 is identified with a square solder pad on the printed circuit board.

 **Note:** On two pin jumpers, "Closed" means the jumper is on and "Open" means the jumper is off the pins.



### LAN Port Enable/Disable (JPL/JKPL)

The JPL jumper is used to disable/enable the LAN ports on the motherboard. See the table on the right for jumper settings. The default setting is enabled.

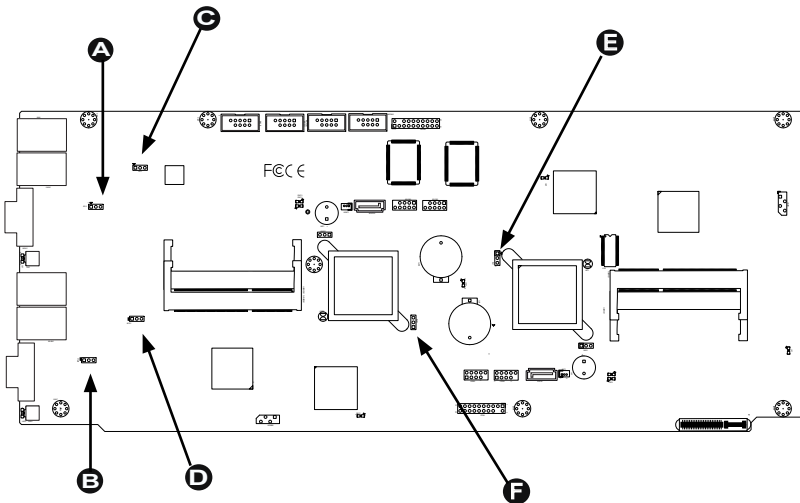
| LAN Enable Jumper Settings |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Pin#                       | Definition        |
| 1-2                        | Enabled (default) |
| 2-3                        | Disabled          |

### BMC Enable/Disable (JPB/JKPB)

The JPB jumper is used to enable or disable the onboard Baseboard Management Controller (BMC) and the on-board IPMI feature. This jumper is used together with the IPMI settings in the BIOS. The default position is pins 1 and 2 (enabled). See the table on the right for jumper settings.

| JPB/JKPB Pin Definitions |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Pin Setting              | Definition        |
| Pins 1-2                 | Enabled (Default) |
| Pins 2-3                 | Disabled          |

- A** LAN2 Enable/Disable (Node 1)
- B** LAN2 Enable/Disable (Node 2)
- C** LAN1 Enable/Disable (Node 1)
- D** LAN2 Enable/Disable (Node 2)
- E** BMC Enable/Disable (Node 1)
- F** BMC Enable/Disable (Node 2)

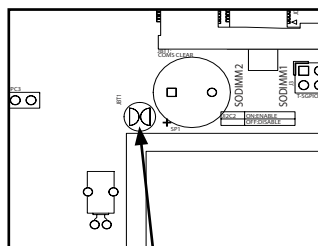


### CMOS Clear (JBT1/JKBT1)

JBT1 is used to clear CMOS. Instead of pins, this "jumper" consists of contact pads to prevent accidental clearing of the CMOS. To clear the CMOS, use a metal object such as a small screwdriver to touch both pads at the same time to short the connection. Always remove the AC power cord from the system before clearing CMOS.



**Important:** You must completely shut down the system, remove the AC power cord and then short JBT1 to clear CMOS.



## Motherboard



**Metal contact pads**

### Watch Dog Timer Enable/Disable (JWD1/JKWD1)

The Watch Dog Timer (JWD) is a system monitor that can reboot the system when a software application hangs. Short pins 1~2 to reset the system if an application hangs. Short pins 2~3 to generate a non-maskable interrupt (NMI) signal for the application that hangs. See the table on the right for jumper settings. Watch Dog must also be enabled in the BIOS.

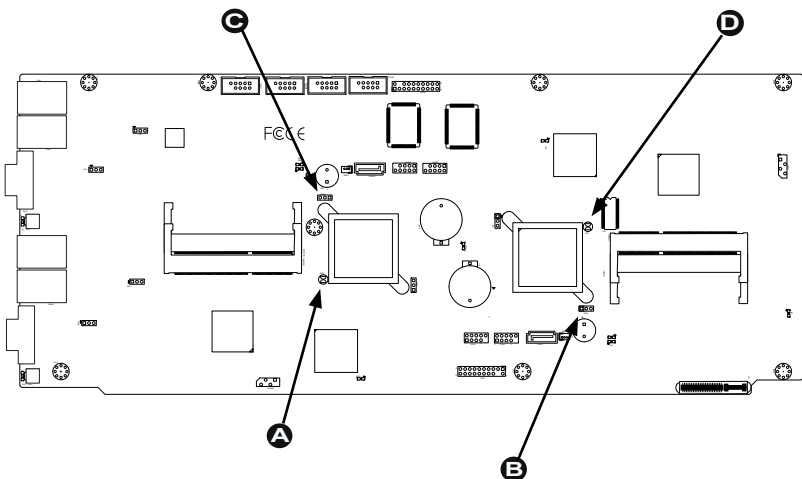
| Watch Dog<br>Jumper Settings (JWD) |                    |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Jumper Setting                     | Definition         |
| Pins 1-2                           | Reset<br>(default) |
| Pins 2-3                           | NMI                |
| Open                               | Disabled           |

- A** CMOS Clear (Node 2)  
**B** Watch Dog Timer (Node 1)  
**C** Watch Dog Timer (Node 2)  
**D** CMOS Clear (Node 1)

- B** Watch Dog Timer (Node 1)

- Ⓢ Watch Dog Timer (Node 2)

- D CMOS Clear (Node 1)**



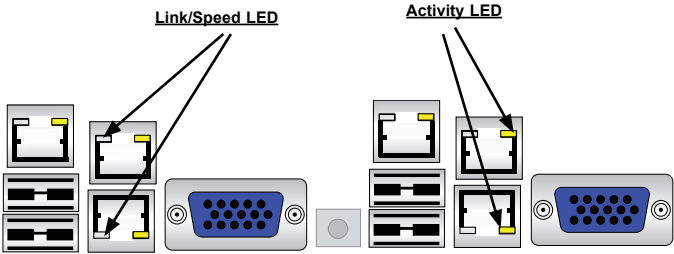
## 2-7 Onboard Indicators

### LAN Port LEDs

Four total LAN ports are located on the I/O Backpanel. Each Ethernet LAN port has two LEDs. The yellow Activity LED (right, see below) indicates activity, while the Link/Speed LED (left) may be green, amber or off to indicate the speed of the connection. See the tables at right for more information.

| GLAN Link/Speed LED Indicator |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| LED Color                     | Definition               |
| Off                           | No Connection or 10 Mbps |
| Green (On)                    | 100 Mbps                 |
| Amber (On)                    | 1 Gbps                   |

| GLAN Activity LED Indicator |                  |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Color                       | Definition       |
| Yellow (Flashing)           | ConnectionActive |



### Back Panel Connectors

Rear View (when facing the rear side of the chassis)

## Unit ID LEDs (LE2/LKE2)

There are two unit ID LEDs on the motherboard, one for each node. Each Unit ID LED is associated with a Unit ID switch. The Unit ID Switch activates the Unit ID LED next to it, and the corresponding Unit ID LED on the front panel of the chassis (if so equipped). This enables a user or a service person to easily identify which unit is being serviced from behind or in front of the system, a mounting rack or cabinet by simply looking at what chassis has its Unit ID LED activated.

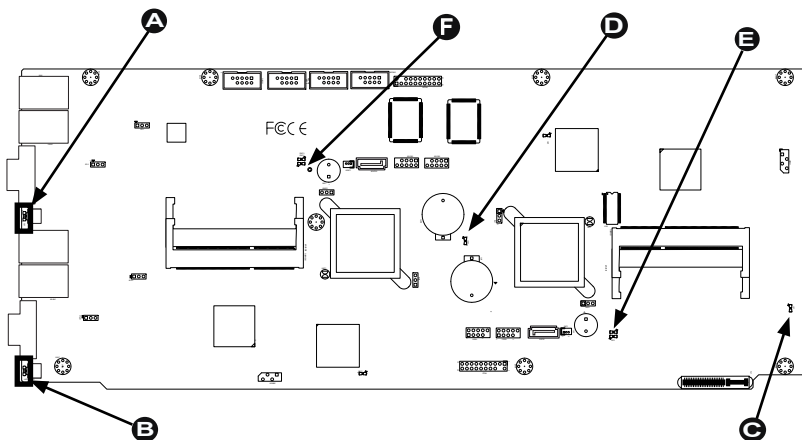
## Main Power LED (LE1/LKE1)

There are two main power LEDs on the motherboard, one for each node. This LED indicates that power from the power supply is reaching the motherboard (hard switched, usually on the power supply).

## Power/Suspend LED (DP2/DKP2)

There are two Power/Suspend LEDs on the motherboard, one for each node. This LED indicates that the system is turned on (soft switched). When this LED is blinking, it indicates that the system is on suspend mode.

- A** Unit ID (Node 1)
- B** Unit ID (Node 2)
- C** Main Power LED (Node 1)
- D** Main Power LED (Node 2)
- E** Power/Suspend LED (Node 1)
- F** Power/Suspend LED (node 2)



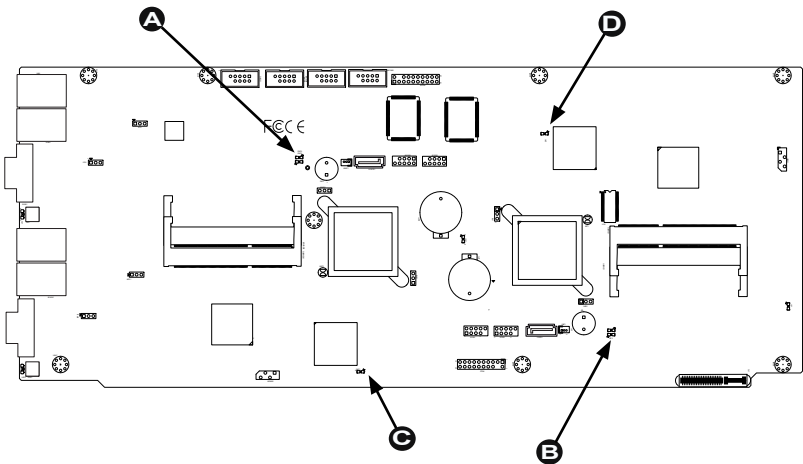
## SATA LED (DKP3/DP3)

There are two SATA LEDs on the motherboard, one for each node. When this LED is blinking, it indicates activity on the system's SATA port(s).

## BMC Heartbeat LED (DKP1/DP1)

There are two BMC Heartbeat LEDs on the motherboard, one for each node. When this LED is blinking, it indicates that the Baseboard Management Controller (BMC) is activated.

- A** SATA LED (Node 2)
- B** SATA LED (Node 1)
- C** BMC Heartbeat LED (Node 2)
- D** BMC Heartbeat LED (Node 1)



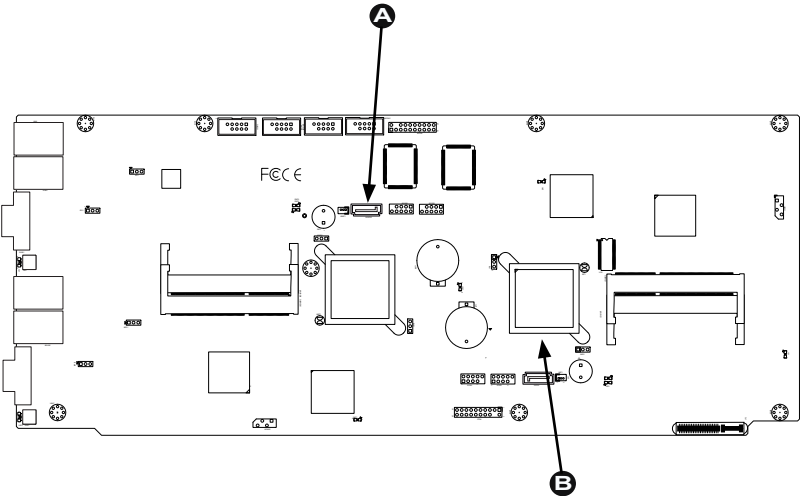
## 2-8 Serial ATA Ports

### SATA Connectors

There are 4 SATA ports supported on each node. IKSATA1/ISATA1 are located on the motherboard, while the rest are supported through the hot-plug using an adapter card (see JF2, 2-13). These four SATA ports are supported by the Intel ICH9R South Bridge. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

| SATA Connectors<br>Pin Definitions |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Pin#                               | Signal   |
| 1                                  | Ground   |
| 2                                  | SATA_TXP |
| 3                                  | SATA_TXN |
| 4                                  | Ground   |
| 5                                  | SATA_RXN |
| 6                                  | SATA_RXP |
| 7                                  | Ground   |

- A** IKSATA1 (Node 2)
- B** ISATA1 (Node 1)





## Chapter 3

# Troubleshooting

### 3-1 Troubleshooting Procedures

Use the following procedures to troubleshoot your system. If you have followed all of the procedures below and still need assistance, refer to the 'Technical Support Procedures' and/or 'Returning Merchandise for Service' section(s) in this chapter. Always disconnect the AC power cord before adding, changing or installing any hardware components.

#### Before Power On

1. Be sure to unplug the power cable before installing or removing the components.)
2. Make sure that there are no short circuits between the motherboard and chassis.
3. Disconnect all ribbon/wire cables from the motherboard, including those for the keyboard and mouse. Also, be sure to remove all add-on cards.
4. Connect the chassis speaker and the power LED to the motherboard. Check all jumper settings as well.

#### No Power

1. Make sure that there are no short circuits between the motherboard and chassis.
2. Make sure that all jumpers are set to their default positions.
3. Check if the 115V/230V switch on the power supply is properly set.
4. Turn the power switch on and off to test the system.
5. The battery on your motherboard may be old. Check to make sure that it still supplies ~3VDC. If it does not, replace it with a new one.

#### No Video

1. If the power is on, but you have no video--in this case, you will need to remove all the add-on cards and cables first.

2. Use the speaker to determine if any beep codes exist. (Refer to Appendix A for details on beep codes.)
3. Remove all memory modules and turn on the system. (If the alarm is on, check the specs of memory modules, reset the memory or try a different one.)

## **Memory Errors**

1. Make sure that the SO-DIMM modules are properly installed and fully seated in the slots.
2. You should be using unbuffered 800MHz Non-ECC DDR3 SO DIMM memory for the X7SPT-DF-D525 (See Section 2-3). Also, it is recommended that you use the memory modules of the same type and speed for all DIMMs in the system.
3. Check for bad DIMM modules or slots by swapping modules between slots to see if you can locate the faulty modules.
4. Check the power supply voltage 115V/230V switch.

## **Losing the System's Setup Configuration**

1. Please be sure to use a high quality power supply. A poor quality power supply may cause the system to lose the CMOS setup information. Refer to Section 1-5 for details on recommended power supplies.
2. The battery on your motherboard may be old. Check to verify that it still supplies ~3VDC. If it does not, replace it with a new one.
3. If the above steps do not fix the Setup Configuration problem, contact your vendor for repairs.

## **3-2 Technical Support Procedures**

Before contacting Technical Support, please make sure that you have followed all the steps listed below. Also, Note that as a motherboard manufacturer, Supermicro does not sell directly to end users, so it is best to first check with your distributor or reseller for troubleshooting services. They should know of any possible problem(s) with the specific system configuration that was sold to you.

1. Please go through the 'Troubleshooting Procedures' and 'Frequently Asked Question' (FAQ) sections in this chapter or see the FAQs on our website (<http://www.supermicro.com/support/faqs/>) before contacting Technical Support.
2. BIOS upgrades can be downloaded from our website at (<http://www.supermicro.com>).

[com/support/bios/](http://www.supermicro.com/support/bios/)).



**Note:** Not all BIOS can be flashed. Some cannot be flashed; it depends on the modifications to the boot block code.

3. If you've followed the instructions above to troubleshoot your system, and still cannot resolve the problem, then contact Supermicro's technical support and provide them with the following information:

- Motherboard model and PCB revision number
- BIOS release date/version (this can be seen on the initial display when your system first boots up)
- System configuration

An example of a Technical Support form is on our website at <http://www.supermicro.com/support/contact.cfm>.

4. Distributors: For immediate assistance, please have your account number ready when placing a call to our technical support department. We can be reached by e-mail at [support@supermicro.com](mailto:support@supermicro.com), by phone at: (408) 503-8000, option 2, or by fax at (408)503-8019.

### 3-3 Frequently Asked Questions

**Question:** What type of memory does my motherboard support?

**Answer:** Each node of the X7SPT-DF-D525 supports up to 4GB of unbuffered 800MHz Non-ECC DDR3 SO DIMMs in 2 sockets (1.5V, 512MB, 1GB, 2GB)

**Question:** Why does Microsoft Windows XP (SP2) and Windows Vista show less memory than what is physically installed?

**Answer:** Microsoft implemented a design change in Windows XP with Service Pack 2 (SP2) and Windows Vista. This change is specific to the Physical Address Extension (PAE) mode behavior which improves driver compatibility. For more information, please read the following article at Microsoft's Knowledge Base website at: <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/888137>.

**Question:** How do I update my BIOS?

**Answer:** It is recommended that you **do not** upgrade your BIOS if you are not experiencing any problems with your system. Updated BIOS files are located on our web site at <http://www.supermicro.com/support/bios/>. Please check our

BIOS warning message and the information on how to update your BIOS on our web site. Select your motherboard model and download the BIOS (.rom) file to your computer. Also, check the current BIOS revision and make sure that it is newer than your BIOS before downloading. You may choose the zip file or the .exe file. If you choose the zipped BIOS file, please unzip the BIOS file onto a bootable device or a USB pen/thumb drive. To flash the BIOS, run the batch file named "ami.bat" with the new BIOS ROM file from your bootable device or USB pen/thumb drive. Use the following format:

F:\> ami.bat BIOS-ROM-filename.xxx <Enter>



**Notes:** Always use the file named "ami.bat" to update the BIOS and insert a space between "ami.bat" and the filename. The BIOS-ROM-filename will bear the motherboard name (i.e., X7SPT) and build version as the extension. For example, "X7SPT0.526".

When completed, your system will automatically reboot. If you choose the .exe file, please run the .exe file under Windows to create the BIOS flash floppy disk. Insert the floppy disk into the system you wish to flash the BIOS. Then, boot the system to the floppy disk. The BIOS utility will automatically flash the BIOS without any prompts. Please note that this process may take a few minutes to complete. Do not be concerned if the screen is paused for a few minutes.



**Warning:** Do not shut down or reset the system while updating the BIOS to prevent possible system boot failure!

When the BIOS flashing screen is completed, the system will reboot and will show "Press F1 or F2". At this point, you will need to load the BIOS defaults. Press <F1> to go to the BIOS setup screen, and press <F9> to load the default settings. Next, press <F10> to save and exit. The system will then reboot.



**Note:** The SPI BIOS chip installed on this motherboard is not removable. To repair or replace a damaged BIOS chip, please send your motherboard to RMA at Supermicro for service.

#### **Question: What's on the CD that came with my motherboard?**

**Answer:** The supplied compact disc has quite a few drivers and programs that will greatly enhance your system. We recommend that you review the CD and install the applications you need. Applications on the CD include chipset drivers for Windows, security and audio drivers.

### **3-4 Returning Merchandise for Service**

A receipt or copy of your invoice marked with the date of purchase is required before any warranty service will be rendered. You can obtain service by calling your vendor for a Returned Merchandise Authorization (RMA) number. When returning to the manufacturer, the RMA number should be prominently displayed on the outside of the shipping carton, and mailed prepaid or hand-carried. Shipping and handling charges will be applied for all orders that must be mailed when service is complete.

This warranty only covers normal consumer use and does not cover damages incurred in shipping or from failure due to the alteration, misuse, abuse or improper maintenance of products.

During the warranty period, contact your distributor first for any product problems.

## **Notes**

## Chapter 4

### BIOS

#### 4-1 Introduction

This chapter describes the AMI BIOS Setup Utility for the X7SPT-DF-D525. The AMI ROM BIOS is stored in a Flash EEPROM and can be easily updated. This chapter describes the basic navigation of the AMI BIOS Setup Utility setup screens.

**Note:** For instructions on BIOS recovery, please refer to the instruction guide posted at <http://www.supermicro.com/support/manuals/>.



#### Starting BIOS Setup Utility

To enter the AMI BIOS Setup Utility screens, press the <Delete> key while the system is booting up.

**Note:** In most cases, the <Delete> key is used to invoke the AMI BIOS setup screen. There are a few cases when other keys are used, such as <F1>, <F2>, etc.



Each main BIOS menu option is described in this manual. The Main BIOS setup menu screen has two main frames. The left frame displays all the options that can be configured. Grayed-out options cannot be configured. Options in blue can be configured by the user. The right frame displays the key legend. Above the key legend is an area reserved for a text message. When an option is selected in the left frame, it is highlighted in white. Often a text message will accompany it. (**Note:** the AMI BIOS has default text messages built in. Supermicro retains the option to include, omit, or change any of these text messages.)

The AMI BIOS Setup Utility uses a key-based navigation system called "hot keys". Most of the AMI BIOS setup utility "hot keys" can be used at any time during the setup navigation process. These keys include <F1>, <F10>, <Enter>, <ESC>, arrow keys, etc.

**Note:** Options printed in **Bold** are default settings.



#### How To Change the Configuration Data

The configuration data that determines the system parameters may be changed by entering the AMI BIOS Setup utility. This Setup utility can be accessed by pressing <Del> at the appropriate time during system boot.

## How to Start the Setup Utility

Normally, the only visible Power-On Self-Test (POST) routine is the memory test. As the memory is being tested, press the <Delete> key to enter the main menu of the AMI BIOS Setup Utility. From the main menu, you can access the other setup screens. An AMI BIOS identification string is displayed at the left bottom corner of the screen, below the copyright message.



**Warning!** Do not upgrade the BIOS unless your system has a BIOS-related issue. Flashing the wrong BIOS can cause irreparable damage to the system. In no event shall Supermicro be liable for direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages arising from a BIOS update. If you have to update the BIOS, do not shut down or reset the system while the BIOS is updating. This is to avoid possible boot failure.

## 4-2 Main Setup

When you first enter the AMI BIOS Setup Utility, you will enter the Main setup screen. You can always return to the Main setup screen by selecting the Main tab on the top of the screen. The Main BIOS Setup screen is shown below.

| BIOS SETUP UTILITY   |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Main   | Advanced Security Boot Exit |
| <b>System Overview</b>   |                             |
| System Time  | [10:15:18]                  |
| System Date  | [Thu 12/16/2010]            |
| <b>Supermicro X7SPA/X7SPE/X7SPT Series</b>   |                             |
| Version  | :1.1                        |
| Build Date   | :12/08/10                   |
| ID   | :1060A000                   |
| <b>Processor</b>   |                             |
| Intel(R) Atom(TM) CPU D525   | @ 1.80GHz                   |
| Speed  | :1800MHz                    |
| Physical Count   | :1                          |
| Logical Count  | :4                          |
| <b>System Memory</b>   |                             |
| Populated Size   | :2048MB                     |
| Available Size   | :2048MB                     |
| Use [ENTER], [TAB] or [SHIFT-TAB] to select a field.<br><br>Use [+] or [-] to configure system Time. |                             |
| ↔  | Select Screen               |
| ↑↓   | Select Item                 |
| + -  | Change Field                |
| Tab  | Select Field                |
| F1   | General Help                |
| F10  | Save and Exit               |
| ESC  | Exit                        |
| v02.67 (C) Copyright 1985-2009, American Megatrends, Inc.  |                             |



**System Overview:** The following BIOS information will be displayed:

### **System Time/System Date**

Use this option to change the system time and date. Highlight *System Time* or *System Date* using the arrow keys. Enter new values through the keyboard. Press the <Tab> key or the arrow keys to move between fields. The date must be entered in Day MM/DD/YY format. The time is entered in HH:MM:SS format. (**Note:** The time is in the 24-hour format. For example, 5:30 P.M. appears as 17:30:00.)

Supermicro X7SPA/X7SPE/X7SPT Series

Version

Build Date

ID

### **Processor**

The AMI BIOS will automatically display the status of processor as shown below:

Type of Processor

Speed

Physical Count

Logical Count

### **System Memory**

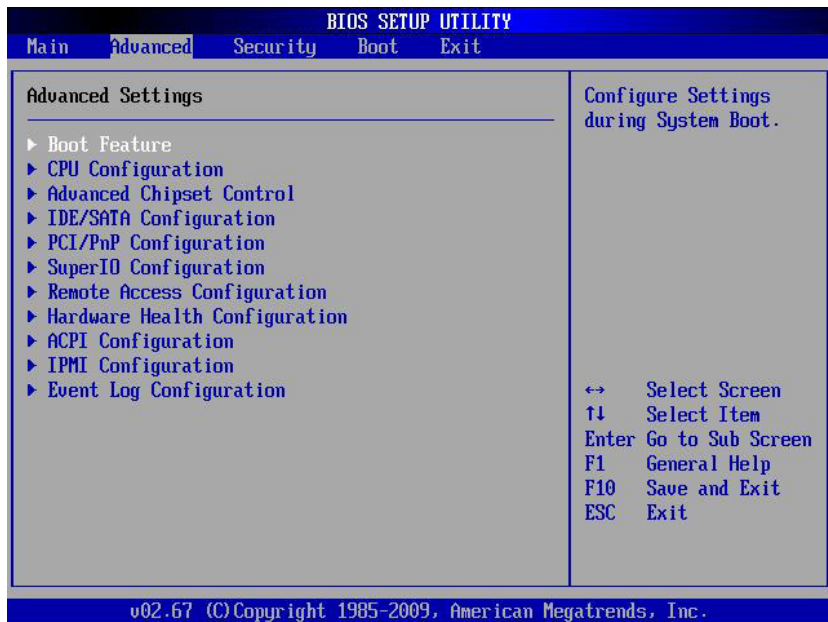
This displays the size of memory available in the system:

Populated Size

Available Size

## 4-3 Advanced Setup Configurations

Use the arrow keys to select Boot Setup and hit <Enter> to access the submenu items:



### ►BOOT Feature

#### Quick Boot

If Enabled, this option will skip certain tests during POST to reduce the time needed for system boot. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

#### Quiet Boot

This option allows the bootup screen options to be modified between POST messages or the OEM logo. Select Disabled to display the POST messages. Select Enabled to display the OEM logo instead of the normal POST messages. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

#### AddOn ROM Display Mode

This sets the display mode for Option ROM. The options are **Force BIOS** and Keep Current.

**Bootup Num-Lock**

This feature selects the Power-on state for Numlock key. The options are Off and **On**.

**Wait For 'F1' If Error**

This forces the system to wait until the 'F1' key is pressed if an error occurs. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

**Hit 'Del' Message Display**

This feature displays "Press DEL to run Setup" during POST. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

**Watch Dog Function**

If enabled, the Watch Dog Timer will allow the system to reboot when it is inactive for more than 5 minutes. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

**Power Button Function**

This setting allows you to decide if the power button will turn off the system instantly or wait for 4 seconds when it is pressed. The options are **Instant Off** and 4 Seconds Override.

**Restore on AC Power Loss**

Use this feature to set the power state after a power outage. Select Power-Off for the system power to remain off after a power loss. Select Power-On for the system power to be turned on after a power loss. Select Last State to allow the system to resume its last state before a power loss. The options are Power-On, Power-Off and **Last State**.

**Interrupt 19 Capture**

Interrupt 19 is the software interrupt that handles the boot disk function. When this item is set to Enabled, the ROM BIOS of the host adaptors will "capture" Interrupt 19 at boot and allow the drives that are attached to these host adaptors to function as bootable disks. If this item is set to Disabled, the ROM BIOS of the host adaptors will not capture Interrupt 19, and the drives attached to these adaptors will not function as bootable devices. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

**EUP Support**

This feature supplies standby power while in S5 (sleep mode). Set this feature to Disabled to comply with EuP requirements, Enable this feature to activate wake-up capability while in sleep mode. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

## ►CPU Configuration

**Warning:** Take Caution when changing the Advanced settings. An incorrect value, a very high DRAM frequency or incorrect DRAM timing may cause system to become unstable. When this occurs, revert to the default setting.

### Clock Spread Spectrum

Select Enable to use the feature of Clock Spectrum, which will allow the BIOS to monitor and attempt to reduce the level of Electromagnetic Interference caused by the components whenever needed. Select Disabled to enhance system stability. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

### Max CPUID Value Limit

This feature allows the user to set the maximum CPU ID value. Enable this function to boot the legacy operating systems that cannot support processors with extended CPUID functions. The options are Enabled and **Disabled** (for the Windows OS.).

### Execute-Disable Bit Capability (Available when supported by the OS and the CPU)

Set to Enabled to enable the Execute Disable Bit which will allow the processor to designate areas in the system memory where an application code can execute and where it cannot, thus preventing a worm or a virus from flooding illegal codes to overwhelm the processor or damage the system during an attack. The default is **Enabled**. (Refer to Intel and Microsoft Web Sites for more information.)

### Hyper-threading Technology

This setting allows you to **Enable** or Disable hyper-threading in the CPU. Enabling hyper-threading results in increased CPU performance.

## ►Advanced Chipset Control

The items included in the Advanced Settings submenu are listed below.

### ►Northbridge Configuration

#### DRAM Frequency

This option allows the user to select the desired frequency setting for the onboard memory modules. The options are **Auto**, 667 MHz and 800 MHz.

#### Configure DRAM Timing by SPD

This option allows the user to select the desired DRAM timing for the onboard memory modules. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled. The following will appear when Disabled is selected:

**DRAM CAS# Latency**

The options are [3], [4], **[5]**, and [6]

**DRAM RAS# to CAS# Delay**

The options are 3 DRAM Clocks, 4 DRAM Clocks, 5 DRAM Clocks, and **6 DRAM Clocks**.

**DRAM RAS# Precharge**

The options are 3 DRAM Clocks, 4 DRAM Clocks, 5 DRAM Clocks, and **6 DRAM Clocks**.

**DRAM RAS# Activate to Precharge**

The options are 9 DRAM Clocks, 10 DRAM Clocks, 11 DRAM Clocks, 12 DRAM Clocks, 13 DRAM Clocks, 14 DRAM Clocks, and **15 DRAM Clocks**.

**Internal Graphics Mode Select**

This option selects the amount of system memory used by the onboard graphics adapter. The options are **Enabled**, **8MB**.

**Active State Power Management**

Select Enabled to start Active-State Power Management for signal transactions between L0 and L1 Links on the PCI Express Bus. This maximizes power-saving and transaction speed. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

**USB Functions**

This feature allows the user to decide the number of onboard USB ports to be enabled. The Options are: Disabled, 2 USB ports, 4 USB ports, 6 USB ports, 8 USB ports, 10 USB ports, and **12 USB ports**.

**Legacy USB Support (available if USB Functions above is Enabled)**

Select Enabled to use Legacy USB devices. If this item is set to Auto, Legacy USB support will be automatically enabled if a legacy USB device is installed on the motherboard, and vice versa. The settings are Disabled, Enabled and **Auto**.

**USB Controller**

This feature allows the user to Enable or Disable the onboard USB controller. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled. Note: This function is grayed-out if USB Functions above is set to Enabled.

## ►IDE/SATA Configuration

When this submenu is selected, the AMI BIOS automatically detects the presence of the IDE Devices and displays the following items:

### SATA#1 Configuration

If Compatible is selected, it sets SATA#1 to legacy compatibility mode, while selecting Enhanced sets SATA#1 to native SATA mode. The options are Disabled, Compatible, **Enhanced**.

#### Configure SATA#1 as

This feature allows the user to select the drive type for SATA#1. The options are **IDE**, RAID and AHCI.

**SATA#2 Configuration** (Available if IDE is enabled under "Configure SATA#1 as" above)

Selecting Enhanced will set SATA#2 to native SATA mode. The options are Disabled and **Enhanced**

### IDE Detect Timeout (sec)

Use this feature to set the time-out value for the BIOS to detect the ATA, ATAPI devices installed in the system. The options are 0 (sec), 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and **35**.

### Primary IDE Master/Slave, Secondary IDE Master/Slave

These settings allow the user to set the parameters of the disc storage devices attached to the SATA ports. Press <Enter> to activate the following submenu screen for detailed options of these items. Set the correct configurations accordingly. The items included in the submenu are:

#### Type

Select the type of device connected to the system. The options are Not Installed, **Auto**, CD/DVD and ARMD.

#### LBA/Large Mode

LBA (Logical Block Addressing) is a method of addressing data on a disk drive. In the LBA mode, the maximum drive capacity is 137 GB. For drive capacities over 137 GB, your system must be equipped with a 48-bit LBA mode addressing. If not, contact your manufacturer or install an ATA/133 IDE controller card that supports 48-bit LBA mode. The options are Disabled and **Auto**.

**Block (Multi-Sector Transfer)**

Block Mode boosts the IDE drive performance by increasing the amount of data transferred. Only 512 bytes of data can be transferred per interrupt if Block Mode is not used. Block Mode allows transfers of up to 64 KB per interrupt. Select Disabled to allow data to be transferred from and to the device one sector at a time. Select Auto to allow data transfer from and to the device occur multiple sectors at a time if the device supports it. The options are **Auto** and Disabled.

**PIO Mode**

The IDE PIO (Programmable I/O) Mode programs timing cycles between the IDE drive and the programmable IDE controller. As the PIO mode increases, the cycle time decreases. The options are **Auto**, 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Select Auto to allow the AMI BIOS to automatically detect the PIO mode. Use this value if the IDE disk drive support cannot be determined.

Select 0 to allow the AMI BIOS to use PIO mode 0. It has a data transfer rate of 3.3 MBs.

Select 1 to allow the AMI BIOS to use PIO mode 1. It has a data transfer rate of 5.2 MBs.

Select 2 to allow the AMI BIOS to use PIO mode 2. It has a data transfer rate of 8.3 MBs.

Select 3 to allow the AMI BIOS to use PIO mode 3. It has a data transfer rate of 11.1 MBs.

Select 4 to allow the AMI BIOS to use PIO mode 4. It has a data transfer bandwidth of 32-Bits. Select Enabled to enable 32-Bit data transfer.

**DMA Mode**

Select Auto to allow the BIOS to automatically detect IDE DMA mode when the IDE disk drive support cannot be determined.

Select SWDMA0 to allow the BIOS to use Single Word DMA mode 0. It has a data transfer rate of 2.1 MBs.

Select SWDMA1 to allow the BIOS to use Single Word DMA mode 1. It has a data transfer rate of 4.2 MBs.

Select SWDMA2 to allow the BIOS to use Single Word DMA mode 2. It has a data transfer rate of 8.3 MBs.

Select MWDMA0 to allow the BIOS to use Multi Word DMA mode 0. It has a data transfer rate of 4.2 MBs.

Select MWDMA1 to allow the BIOS to use Multi Word DMA mode 1. It has a data transfer rate of 13.3 MBs.

Select MWDMA2 to allow the BIOS to use Multi-Word DMA mode 2. It has a data transfer rate of 16.6 MBs.

Select UDMA0 to allow the BIOS to use Ultra DMA mode 0. It has a data transfer rate of 16.6 MBs. It has the same transfer rate as PIO mode 4 and Multi Word DMA mode 2.

Select UDMA1 to allow the BIOS to use Ultra DMA mode 1. It has a data transfer rate of 25 MBs.

Select UDMA2 to allow the BIOS to use Ultra DMA mode 2. It has a data transfer rate of 33.3 MBs.

Select UDMA3 to allow the BIOS to use Ultra DMA mode 3. It has a data transfer rate of 66.6 MBs.

Select UDMA4 to allow the BIOS to use Ultra DMA mode 4 . It has a data transfer rate of 100 MBs.

The options are **Auto**, SWDMAn, MWDMAn, and UDMAn.

### **S.M.A.R.T. For Hard disk drives**

Self-Monitoring Analysis and Reporting Technology (SMART) can help predict impending drive failures. Select Auto to allow the AMI BIOS to automatically detect hard disk drive support. Select Disabled to prevent the AMI BIOS from using the S.M.A.R.T. Select Enabled to allow the AMI BIOS to use the S.M.A.R.T. to support hard drive disk. The options are Disabled, Enabled, and **Auto**.

### **32-Bit Data Transfer**

Select Enable to enable the function of 32-bit IDE data transfer. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

## **►PCI/PnP Configuration**

This feature allows the user to set the PCI/PnP configurations for the following items:

### **Clear NVRAM**

This feature clears the NVRAM during system boot. The options are **No** and Yes.

### **Plug & Play OS**

Selecting Yes allows the OS to configure Plug & Play devices. (This is not required for system boot if your system has an OS that supports Plug & Play.) Select **No** to allow the AMI BIOS to configure all devices in the system.



**PCI Latency Timer**

This feature sets the latency Timer of each PCI device installed on a PCI bus. Select 64 to set the PCI latency to 64 PCI clock cycles. The options are 32, **64**, 96, 128, 160, 192, 224 and 248.

**PCI IDE Bus Master**

When enabled, the BIOS uses PCI bus mastering for reading/writing to IDE drives. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

**ROM Scan Ordering**

This item determines what kind of option ROM activates over another. The options are **Onboard First** and Add-on First.

**Load Onboard LAN 1 Option ROM/ Load Onboard LAN 2 Option ROM**

Select Enabled to load the onboard LAN Option ROM for the LAN port as specified. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

**Initiate Graphics Adapter**

Use this feature to select the graphics controller to be used as the primary boot device. The options are Other, **Onboard VGA** and Slot 6. Select Slot 6 if a graphics controller is installed in the CPU-controlled Slot 6 slot.

**► Super IO Device Configuration****Serial Port1 Address/ Serial Port2 Address**

This option specifies the base I/O port address and the Interrupt Request address of Serial Port 1 and Serial Port 2. Select Disabled to prevent the serial port from accessing any system resources. When this option is set to Disabled, the serial port physically becomes unavailable. Select 3F8/IRQ4 to allow the serial port to use 3F8 as its I/O port address and IRQ 4 for the interrupt address. The options for Serial Port1 are Disabled, **3F8/IRQ4**, 2E8/IRQ3. The options for Serial Port2 are Disabled, **2F8/IRQ3**, and 2E8/IRQ3.

**► Remote Access Configuration****Remote Access**

This allows the user to enable the Remote Access feature. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

If Remote Access is set to Enabled, the following items will display:

### **Serial Port Number**

This feature allows the user decide which serial port to be used for Console Redirection. The options are **COM 1**, COM 2 and COM 3.

### **Serial Port Mode**

This feature allows the user to set the serial port mode for Console Redirection. The options are **115200 8, n 1**; 57600 8, n, 1; 38400 8, n, 1; 19200 8, n, 1; and 9600 8, n, 1.

### **Flow Control**

This feature allows the user to set the flow control for Console Redirection. The options are **None**, Hardware, and Software.

### **Redirection After BIOS POST**

Select Disabled to turn off Console Redirection after Power-On Self-Test (POST). Select Always to keep Console Redirection active all the time after POST. (Note: This setting may not be supported by some operating systems.) Select Boot Loader to keep Console Redirection active during POST and Boot Loader. The options are Disabled, Boot Loader, and **Always**.

### **Terminal Type**

This feature allows the user to select the target terminal type for Console Redirection. The options are ANSI, **VT100**, and VT-UTF8.

### **VT-UTF8 Combo Key Support**

A terminal keyboard definition that provides a way to send commands from a remote console. Available options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

### **Sredir Memory Display Delay**

This feature defines the length of time in seconds to display memory information. The options are **No Delay**, Delay 1 Sec, Delay 2 Sec, and Delay 4 Sec.

## **►Hardware Health Configuration**

This feature allows the user to monitor Hardware Health of the system and review the status of each item when displayed.

### **CPU Overheat Alarm**

This option allows the user to select the CPU Overheat Alarm setting which determines when the CPU OH alarm will be activated to provide warning of possible CPU overheat.



**Warning:** Any temperature that exceeds the CPU threshold temperature predefined by the CPU manufacturer may result in CPU overheating or system instability. When the CPU temperature reaches this predefined threshold, the CPU and system cooling fans will run at full speed.

The options are:

- The Early Alarm: Select this setting if you want the CPU overheating alarm (including the LED and the buzzer) to be triggered as soon as the CPU temperature reaches the CPU overheating threshold as predefined by the CPU manufacturer.
- **The Default Alarm:** Select this setting if you want the CPU overheating alarm (including the LED and the buzzer) to be triggered when the CPU temperature reaches about 5°C above the threshold temperature as predefined by the CPU manufacturer to give the CPU and system fans additional time needed for CPU and system cooling. In both the alarms above, please take immediate action as shown below.

### CPU Temperature

The CPU Temperature feature will display the CPU temperature status as detected by the BIOS.

### System Temperature

This feature displays the absolute system temperature (i.e., 90°C).

**Low** – This level is considered as the 'normal' operating state. The CPU temperature is well below the CPU 'Temperature Tolerance'. The motherboard fans and CPU will run normally as configured in the BIOS (Fan Speed Control).

User intervention: No action required.

**Medium** – The processor is running warmer. This is a 'precautionary' level and generally means that there may be factors contributing to this condition, but the CPU is still within its normal operating state and below the CPU 'Temperature Tolerance'. The motherboard fans and CPU will run normally as configured in the BIOS. The fans may adjust to a faster speed depending on the Fan Speed Control settings.

User intervention: No action is required. However, consider checking the CPU fans and the chassis ventilation for blockage.

**High** – The processor is running hot. This is a 'caution' level since the CPU's 'Temperature Tolerance' has been reached (or has been exceeded) and may activate an overheating alarm:

The Default Alarm – the Overheat LED and system buzzer will activate if the High condition continues for some time after it is reached. The CPU fan will run at full speed to bring the CPU temperature down. If the CPU temperature still increases

even with the CPU fan running at full speed, the system buzzer will activate and the Overheat LED will turn on.

The Early Alarm – the Overheat LED and system buzzer will be activated exactly when the High level is reached. The CPU fan will run at full speed to bring the CPU temperature down.

Note: In both the alarms above, please take immediate action as shown below. See CPU Overheat Alarm to modify the above alarm settings.

User intervention: If the system buzzer and Overheat LED has activated, take action immediately by checking the system fans, chassis ventilation and room temperature to correct any problems. Note: the system may shut down if it continues for a long period to prevent damage to the CPU.



**Notes:** The CPU thermal technology that reports absolute temperatures (Celsius/Fahrenheit) has been upgraded to a more advanced feature by Intel in its newer processors. The basic concept is that each CPU is embedded by a unique temperature information that the motherboard can read. This 'Temperature Threshold' or 'Temperature Tolerance' has been assigned at the factory and is the baseline by which the motherboard takes action during different CPU temperature conditions (i.e., by increasing CPU Fan speed, triggering the Overheat Alarm, etc). Since CPUs can have different 'Temperature Tolerances', the installed CPU can now send its 'Temperature Tolerance' to the motherboard resulting in better CPU thermal management.

Supermicro has leveraged this feature by assigning a temperature status to certain thermal conditions in the processor (Low, Medium and High). This makes it easier for the user to understand the CPU's temperature status, rather than by just simply seeing a temperature reading (i.e., 25°C).

The information provided above is for your reference only. For more information on thermal management, please refer to Intel's Web site at [www.Intel.com](http://www.Intel.com).

### **FAN1/FAN2 Speed**

This feature displays the fan speed readings from fan interfaces Fan1 (CPU Fan) and Fan2 (System Fan).

### **Fan Speed Control Modes**

This feature allows the user to decide how the system controls the speeds of the onboard fans. The CPU temperature and the fan speed are correlative. When the CPU on-die temperature increases, the fan speed will also increase for effective system cooling. Select Full Speed to allow the onboard fans to run at full speed (of 100% Pulse Width Modulation Duty Cycle) for maximum cooling. The Full Speed setting is recommended for special system configuration or debugging. Select Performance for the onboard fans to run at 70% of the Initial PWM Cycle for better

system cooling. The Performance setting is recommended for high-power-consuming and high-density systems. Select Balanced for the onboard fans to run at 50% of the Initial PWM Cycle in order to balance the needs between system cooling and power saving. The Balanced setting is recommended for regular systems with normal hardware configurations. Select Energy Saving for the onboard fans to run at 30% of the Initial PWM Cycle for best power efficiency and maximum quietness. The Options are: Full Speed (@100% of PWM Cycle), Performance (@70% of PWM Cycle), **Balanced (@50% of PWM Cycle)**, and Energy Saving (@30% of PWM Cycle).

### **CPU Vcore, AVCC, 3.3Vcc, 12V, V\_DIMM, 5V, -12V, 3.3Vsb, and Vbat**

This feature displays the voltage readings for the described components.

## **►ACPI Configuration**

Use this feature to configure Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI) power management settings for your system.

### **High Performance Event Timer**

Select Enabled to activate the High Performance Event Timer (HPET) that produces periodic interrupts at a much higher frequency than a Real-time Clock (RTC) does in synchronizing multimedia streams, providing smooth playback and reducing the dependency on other timestamp calculation devices, such as an x86 RDTSC Instruction embedded in the CPU. The High Performance Event Timer is used to replace the 8254 Programmable Interval Timer. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

### **USB Device Wakeup from S3/S4**

Select Enable to awaken the system via a USB device when the system is in S3 or S4 sleep State. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

### **ACPI Aware O/S**

Enable ACPI support if it is supported by the OS to control ACPI through the Operating System. Otherwise, disable this feature. The options are **Yes** and No.

### **Suspend Mode**

This setting allows you to configure the ACPI (Advanced Configuration and Power Interface) state for your system when it is in the Suspend mode. The options are **S1**, **S3** and **Auto**.

### **AMI OEMB Table**

Set this value to allow the ACPI BIOS to add a pointer to an OEMB table in the Root System Description Table (RSDT) table. The options are **Enabled**, and Disabled.

### ACPI APIC Support

Select Enabled to include the ACPI APIC Table Pointer in the RSDT (Root System Description Table) pointer list. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

### APIC ACPI SCI IRQ

When this item is set to Enabled, APIC ACPI SCI IRQ is supported by the system. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

### Headless Mode

This feature is used to enable the system to function without a keyboard, monitor or mouse attached. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

### ACPI Version Features

The options are ACPI v1.0, **ACPI v2.0** and ACPI v3.0. Please refer to ACPI's website for further explanation: <http://www.acpi.info/>

## ►IPMI Configuration

Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) is a set of common interfaces that IT administrators can use to monitor system health and to manage the system as a whole. For more information on the IPMI specifications, please visit Intel's website at [www.intel.com](http://www.intel.com). **Note:** For this particular motherboard, IPMI shares the same network interface with LAN1.

### IPMI Firmware Revision

This item displays the current IPMI firmware revision.

### Status of BMC

Baseboard Management Controller (BMC) manages the interface between system management software and platform hardware. This is an informational feature which returns the status code of the BMC micro controller.

### IPMI Function

Set this item to Disabled to turn off the IPMI feature. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled..

### View BMC System Event Log

This feature is used to view any BMC events. It shows the total number of entries and will allow the viewing of each event by scrolling down on an Entry Number and pressing Enter.

### Clear BMC System Event Log

This feature is used to clear the System Event Log. Caution: Any cleared information is unrecoverable. Make absolutely sure you no longer need any data stored in the log before clearing the BMC Event Log.

### Set LAN Configuration

Set this feature to configure the IPMI LAN adapter with a network address.

**Channel Number** - Enter the channel number for the SET LAN Config command. This is initially set to **[1]**. Press "+" or "-" on your keyboard to change the Channel Number.

**Channel Number Status** - This feature returns the channel status for the Channel Number selected above: "Channel Number is OK" or "Wrong Channel Number".

**IP Address Source** - This feature selects whether the IP address, Subnet Mask and Gateway Address are automatically assigned by the network's DHCP server (Dynamic Host and Configuration Protocol) or manually entered by the user (Static). If Static is selected, the IP Address, Subnet Mask and Gateway Address must be manually entered below. If DHCP is selected, the next three items will be configured automatically and will be grayed out. The options are Static and **DHCP**.

**IP Address** - Enter the IP address for this machine. This should be in decimal and in dotted quad form (i.e., 192.168.10.253). The value of each three-digit number separated by dots should not exceed 255.

**Subnet Mask** - Subnet masks tell the network which subnet this machine belongs to. The value of each three-digit number separated by dots should not exceed 255 (i.e., 255.255.255.0).

**Gateway Address** - Enter the Gateway address this machine will use (i.e., 192.168.10.1).

**MAC Address** - The BIOS will automatically enter the MAC address (also known as Hardware Address) of this machine, however it may be over-ridden. MAC addresses are 6 two-digit hexadecimal numbers (Base 16, 0 ~ 9, A, B, C, D, E, F) separated by dots. (i.e., 00.30.48.D0.D4.60)

### **BMC Watch Dog Timer Action**

Allows the BMC to reset or power down the system if the operating system hangs or crashes. The options are **Disabled**, Reset System, Power Down, Power Cycle.

### **BMC WatchDog TimeOut [Min:Sec]**

This option appears if BMC Watch Dog Timer Action (above) is enabled. This is a timed delay in minutes or seconds, before a system power down or reset after an operating system failure is detected. The options are **[5 Min]**, [1 Min], [30 Sec], and [10 Sec].

## **►Event Log Configuration**

### **View Event Log**

Use this option to view the System Event Log.

### **Mark all events as read**

This option marks all events as read. The options are OK and Cancel.

### **Clear event log**

This option clears the Event Log memory of all messages. The options are OK and **Cancel**.



## 4-4 Security Settings

The AMI BIOS provides a Supervisor and a User password. If you use both passwords, the Supervisor password must be set first.

| BIOS SETUP UTILITY  |          |  |      |      |
|---|----------|--|------|------|
| Main  | Advanced | Security   | Boot | Exit |
| <b>Security Settings</b><br><hr/> Supervisor Password :Not Installed<br>User Password :Not Installed<br><br>Change Supervisor Password<br>Change User Password<br><br>Boot Sector Virus Protection [Disabled] |          | Install or Change the password.<br><br><br><br><br><br><br>↔ Select Screen<br>↑↓ Select Item<br>Enter Change<br>F1 General Help<br>F10 Save and Exit<br>ESC Exit |      |      |
| v02.67 (C) Copyright 1985-2009, American Megatrends, Inc.   |          |  |      |      |

### Supervisor Password

This item indicates if a supervisor password has been entered for the system. Clear means such a password has not been used and Set means a supervisor password has been entered for the system.

### User Password:

This item indicates if a user password has been entered for the system. Clear means such a password has not been used and Set means a user password has been entered for the system.

### Change Supervisor Password

Select this feature and press <Enter> to access the submenu, and then type in a new Supervisor Password.

**User Access Level** (Available when Supervisor Password is set as above)

Available options are **Full Access**: grants full User read and write access to the Setup Utility, **View Only**: allows access to the Setup Utility but the fields cannot be changed, **Limited**: allows only limited fields to be changed such as Date and Time, **No Access**: prevents User access to the Setup Utility.

### **Change User Password**

Select this feature and press <Enter> to access the submenu , and then type in a new User Password.

**Clear User Password (Available only if User Password has been set)**

#### **Password Check**

Available options are **Setup** and **Always**.

### **Boot Sector Virus Protection**

When Enabled, the AMI BOIS displays a warning when any program (or virus) issues a Disk Format command or attempts to write to the boot sector of the hard disk drive. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

## 4-5 Boot Settings

Use this feature to configure Boot Settings:



### ► Boot Device Priority

This feature allows the user to specify the sequence of priority for the Boot Device. The settings are 1st boot device, 2nd boot device, 3rd boot device, 4th boot device, 5th boot device and Disabled.

- 1st Boot Device - 1st Floppy Drive
- 2nd Boot Device - [USB: XXXXXXXXXX]
- 3rd Boot Device - [SATA: XXXXXXXXXX]
- 4th Boot Device - [Network: XXXXXXXXXX]

### ► Hard Disk Drives

This feature allows the user to specify the sequence of priority from the available Hard Drives.

- 1st Drive [SATA: XXXXXXXXXX]
- 2nd Drive [SATA: XXXXXXXXXX]

## ► Removable Drives

This feature allows the user to specify the boot sequence from available Removable Drives. The settings are 1st boot device, 2nd boot device, and Disabled.

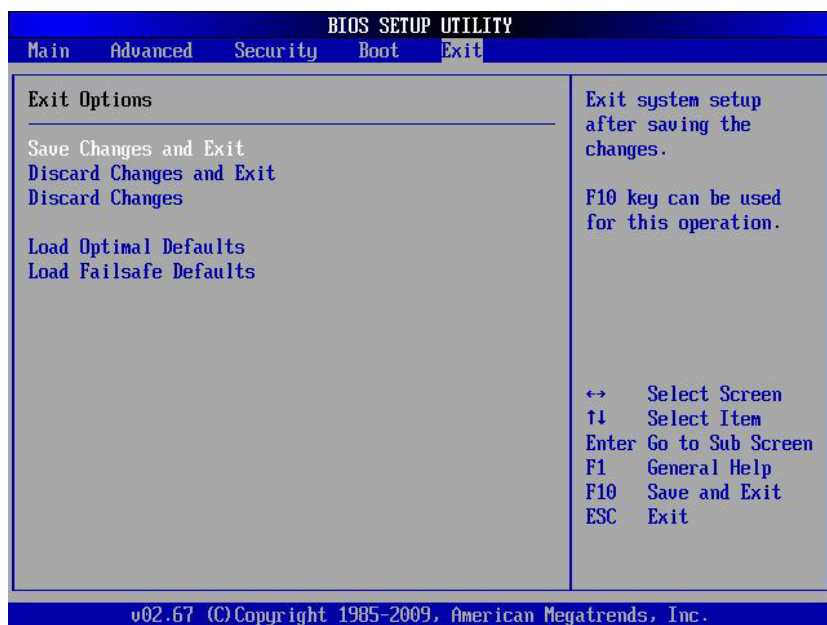
- 1st Drive
- 2nd Drive - [USB: XXXXXXXXX]

## Retry Boot Devices

Select this option to retry booting from the configured boot devices if the systems fail to boot initially. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

## 4-6 Exit Options

Select the Exit tab from the AMI BIOS Setup Utility screen to enter the Exit BIOS Setup screen.



## Save Changes and Exit

When you have completed the system configuration changes, select this option to leave the BIOS Setup Utility and reboot the computer, so the new system con-

figuration parameters can take effect. Select Save Changes and Exit from the Exit menu and press <Enter>.

### **Discard Changes and Exit**

Select this option to quit the BIOS Setup without making any permanent changes to the system configuration, and reboot the computer. Select Discard Changes and Exit from the Exit menu and press <Enter>.

### **Discard Changes**

Select this option and press <Enter> to discard all the changes and return to the AMI BIOS Utility Program.

### **Load Optimal Defaults**

To set this feature, select Load Optimal Defaults from the Exit menu and press <Enter>. Then, select OK to allow the AMI BIOS to automatically load Optimal Defaults to the BIOS Settings. The Optimal settings are designed for maximum system performance, but may not work best for all computer applications.

### **Load Fail-Safe Defaults**

To set this feature, select Load Fail-Safe Defaults from the Exit menu and press <Enter>. The Fail-Safe settings are designed for maximum system stability, but not for maximum performance.

## **Notes**

## **Appendix A**

### **POST Error Beep Codes**

This section lists POST (Power On Self Test) error beep codes for the AMI BIOS. POST error beep codes are divided into two categories: recoverable and terminal. This section lists Beep Codes for recoverable POST errors.

#### **Recoverable POST Error Beep Codes**

When a recoverable type of error occurs during POST, BIOS will display a POST code that describes the problem. BIOS may also issue one of the following beep codes:

- 1 long and two short beeps - video configuration error
- 1 repetitive long beep - no memory detected
- 1 continuous beep with the front panel Overheat LED on - system overheat
- 8 short beeps - display memory read/write error

## **Notes**



## Appendix B

### Software Installation Instructions

#### B-1 Installing Drivers

After you've installed the Windows Operating System, a screen as shown below will appear. You are ready to install software programs and drivers that have not yet been installed. To install these software programs and drivers, click the icons to the right of these items.



#### Driver/Tool Installation Display Screen

**Note:** Click the icons showing a hand writing on the paper to view the readme files for each item. Click a computer icon to the right of an item (from top to the bottom) one at a time. After installing each item, you must re-boot the system before proceeding with the next item on the list. The bottom icon with a CD on it allows you to view the entire contents of the CD.

## B-2 Configuring Supero Doctor III

The Supero Doctor III program is a Web-base management tool that supports remote management capability. It includes Remote and Local Management tools. The local management is called the SD III Client. The Supero Doctor III program included on the CDROM that came with your motherboard allows you to monitor the environment and operations of your system. Supero Doctor III displays crucial system information such as CPU temperature, system voltages and fan status. See the Figure below for a display of the Supero Doctor III interface.



**Note 1:** Both default user name and password are ADMIN.



**Note 2:** In the Windows OS environment, the Supero Doctor III settings take precedence over the BIOS settings. When first installed, Supero Doctor III adopts the temperature threshold settings previously set in the BIOS. Any subsequent changes to these thresholds must be made within Supero Doctor, since the SD III settings override the BIOS settings. For the Windows OS to adopt the BIOS temperature threshold settings, please change the SDIII settings to be the same as those set in the BIOS.

### Supero Doctor III Interface Display Screen-I (Health Information)



**Supero Doctor III Interface Display Screen-II (Remote Control)**

**Note:** SD III Software Revision 1.0 can be downloaded from our Web site at: [ftp://ftp.supermicro.com/utility/Supero\\_Doctor\\_III/](ftp://ftp.supermicro.com/utility/Supero_Doctor_III/). You can also download SDIII User's Guide at: <http://www.supermicro.com/PRODUCT/Manuals/SDIII/UserGuide.pdf>. For Linux, we will still recommend that you use Supero Doctor II.

## Notes

(Disclaimer Continued)

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